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S OF n to the attle of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. Two Dallars per annum, always payable IN

ADVANCE
The relation importative, in order to shield us
the frequent impositions of our enemies.—
in the frequent imposition of our enemies.

In the first imposition of our enemies.

In the f Past Office by us, will be careful to pay

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

If The following article we have perused with f horror. Its spirit is clearly murderous, as it is manifested in the words we have ried. He who can thus write like an assassin, els only darkness, opportunity, and courage, to mice a deadly blow. Who or what its author is, seknow not, except that we believe he is a Profesthe Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct ed the sanguinary advocate of the American Colo-We presume he is from the south, and a slaveholder, or the son of a slaveholder. His nece is calculated to stir up the evil passions of acked men, and to lead them to assassinate the one philanthropist whom it attacks. It has been ing apparent, that the Wesleyan University is one the strongholds of southern despotism. It will be strongholds of southern despotism despotism. Suari and Charles W. Demson were mobbed in e students of the University.

#### [From Zion's Herald.] FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

The strenuous efforts of late made by Po-

or of whichever sex.

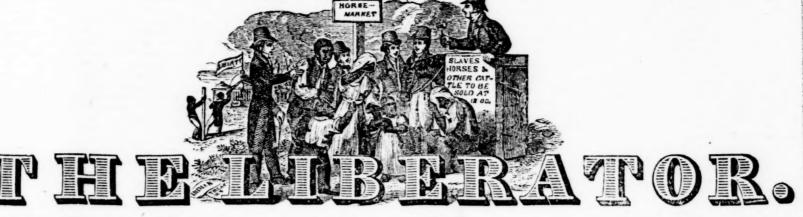
ustilication of this interference, some ents have been produced, which are able mainly for being no way paral-When, for instance, we send an agent and to aid us in the Colonization we are no more quity of an interfer-England's national concerns, than nvite Englishmen to contribute to American College or Missionary Society. en Dr. Hewitt exerted his eloquence stlan if had preached a sermon on Parallel cases, however, may easily be imagined. Had certain Cathphet's inspiration to tell the result. hald have given him a speedy s, and America would have sanctioned ice. Or, let us state a still closer Suppose some affiliated clubs, consistthe fees of all kinds of oppression, send an agent to preach emancipation oreigh thraldom for Ireland's benightfettered millions; -suppose that he clank in English ears the chains which ambition has bound upon her sons, naunce Heaven's vengeance for the with which English slaughter has deds,-what would have been the Would they have patiently heard id as warm as the grave of Emmet?

bolitionists, English or American, are plain truths, I must say, that Mr. on has, in all conscience, business that home. England is mighty only he retinue of slaughtered and enslaved in her train. She has been for ages, she still is, a GIGANTIC SLAVER; and she do any thing like justice to-day, rould be too poor for the poorest to do ce to-morrow.

let Mr. T., we are told, on very excellent prity, is an eminent Christian. Most then, as a Christian brother, I would rually receive him, -would welcome our land, and without a suspicion, pon him the fulness of that hospitality so many of his countrymen have claim ce, he could not, in all their delicacy cacy, ever have learned,-when he ay hands upon matters which, by na- specting it. delicacy, he ought never to touch, we sorry that no courtesy calls upon us to It would be beautiful logic for a terfere in the private affairs of your y, and be justified because, forsooth, he

good Christian. But it seems that Mr. T. came here by intation of American abolitionists! Grantng him the full extent of this palliation, is not troly wonderful that they should be inmental in publishing the perpetration of such an act? I will not make any comments upon it, lest I be betrayed into language one half as strong as it deserves. If they think that it will better their cause here, I think that it will have any other effect than to embitter the Southern feeling, close up the South. Surely, never had man juster rea-

Wesleyan University, Feb. 3.



VOL. V. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-CUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

BOTTOM,

Committee, which reported against the prayer of the not so at the present time? Had not the friends of justice and humanity, been accused in the high places of Church and State, of 'high-toned nullification'?

—of advocating 'unconstitutional' measures? &c.

—of advocating 'unconst of Church and State, of 'high-toned mullification'? nobly defended the petitioners. Their prayer, he said, was constitutional viz., that Congress should go to the extremest verge of their powers to abate the horrors of Slavery. South Carolina, of course, that deen especially singled out as revolutionary and unconstitutional. The modern scribes and Pharises, he said, were calling like their brethren of old, sees, he said, were calling like their brethren of olds. The property of the same, if any person should not forget that slaves are property. This is what the Western Methodist says: for my sake, reader, take it not for mine. But the learned and reverend gentlemen tell unconstitutional. The modern scribes and Pharises, he said, were calling like their brethren of old, be was astonished to find Dr. Franklin take the lead in the business!

Accounty Anti-Slavery Society for the county of the same, if any person shall hereafter teach any slave to read or write, or shall aid or assist in teaching slaves to read or write, or shall aid or assist in teaching slaves to read or write, or cause or procure the English shores in favor of TemHelp!—help! 'It teaches all men every where in the business! against the Law !

They had done it and its framers gross injustice. He the pride of Massachusetts-and neither did nearly one half of the delegates of Massachusetts in their voted with the South. It was to be feared that, in Convention, called to consider that instrument as reported by the Convention of all the States: 187 oting for its adoption-168 against it. Mr. W. said he could not approve of that provision which gave the slave states a representation of what they considered property-thus enabling them to perpetuate injustice. But there was one clause of the Constiution, which, so far as it provided for the recapture of the wretched slave-searred with the lash and flying to us for treedom, he could never voluntarily would they have given him a repose as aid in carrying into execution. 'It is the law,' said Mr. W. 'I will not resist it. It is the law: but my conscience forbids any action of mine in its behalfagainst it may incur; and my country can require no more at my hands."

Mr. W. said that in his view, the majority of the framers of the Constitution possessed correct views of human rights. They were enemies of slavery and blinded by considerations of temporary self-interest, formed under the articles of Confederation was but tyranny!' a rope of sand; when the various interests of the people were neglected-the most sacred rights insecure-without government-without internal energy, or external confidence or respect,-the strong desire to secure present advantages overcame, in a measure, the scruples of the majority-abstract jusayed, and libelled. But when he would tice gave way to expediency, and a Constitution upon matters which, at so great a was adopted, which, without actually admitting or lish a self-evident proposition — and that remark

term of twenty years, was honestly believed to be a ling to me at the onset, and what he ought in courtesy never to great point gained in behalf of liberty and righteousness. At that time, when the traffic was going many similar objections, from other high authority, on unrestricted in all parts of the world-under the against my interference in a case where it is not cansanction of nearly all the Governments of Europe- dor, but downright prejudice, that is to be met, in the friends of humanity, while they wished for its behalf of truths so plain, that wayfaring men, though utter annihilation, rejoiced that it had at last found a fools, need not err therein.

measures to bear upon our political matters, and neve the same right to send missionaries to generate the wind measures to be anything to hold the blacks and rectifies abuses from a sense of duty. They and neve the same right to send missionaries to generate the dense Protestantism of America, which we have to send missionaries to right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And now, Mr. Garrison, will you be pleased to right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And now, Mr. Garrison, will you be pleased to right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And now, Mr. Garrison, will you be pleased to right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And when indifference cannot any longer they dread the steadfast love of the right. And now, Mr. Garrison, will you be pleased to New-England and rectifies abuses from a sense of duty. They in slavery? Shall we thereby do anuthing to hold the blacks and rectifies abuses from a sense of duty. They in slavery? Shall we thereby do anuthing to hold the blacks and rectifies abuses from a sense of duty. They in slavery? The look straight on, and let thine eyelids look straight on,

tion to commit the New York memorials on the subject of Slavery in the District to a select Committee, so doing, he but too fairly represented the state of feeling in this city, as evinced in the ferocious intolerance of the public press, and the shutting up of churches even against those who would only for the deliverance of the slave. But, said Mr. W. whatever others-whatever the majority may doour duty is imperative. The clear convictions of that duty are blazing around us, and we must feel and act, in this cause. Let us then, to use the language of that servant of God, John Wesley, 'Go on in the name of God and the power of His might, until ever American Slavery—the vilest that ever saw the sun-shall vanish away before us.' And, I bare my bosom to the penalty which this testimony when the great struggle between Truth and Falsehood, Freedom and Oppression, should be overwhen the voice of Thanksgiving should arise from an emancipated world-when Slavery should be what the Slave Trade is-remembered only to be accursed-he trusted that it might not be said, at friends of universal liberty. The minority were least, of any one present, ' That man defended Slavery! In a land consecrated to Freedom and amidst and opposed them at that crisis when the Union her earliest and holiest altars, he raised his voice for

> LOWELL, February 5, 1835. MR. GARRISON

SIR-In reading the account of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Boston in May last, I find you opening a speech with the remark that, 'it was ever an absurdity to attempt to estabdenying the right of slavery, left and secured to the very forcibly recurs to me, as I set myself to the States then in existence, the entire responsibility re- examination of the paragraph which you gave us on the 13th of December, from the Western Methodist.

'Busy, meddling memory musters up,'

School, unfortunately labored under the delusive but I believe a disingenuousness in regard to the idea, that the Abolition of the Slave Trade would lead directly to the overthrow of Slavery. In proof We know that this is possible: we know that such they have mistaken the North. If they think dit will have message that it will have message the North. If they think dit will have message the North of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Dawes said, 'That Congress had power to and as an inspired penman has thought it not unworthed the North.' abolish the Slave Trade in 1808: in the mean time, thy of remark, Prov. xxx: 28, that 'the spider tak-

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1835.

MR. WHITTIER'S LECTURE,

AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, WEDNESDAY

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, WEDNESDAY

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, WEDNESDAY

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, WEDNESDAY

MR. WHOME THE ANTI-SLAVERY ROOMS, WEDNESDAY

THE ANTI-SLAVERY R EVENING, PERRUARY II, 1835.

Mr. Whittier commenced by stating, that nothing and freedom, we make slavery indicated the rapid progress of Truth on the subject of Slavery, than the varied and description of the University.

Mr. Whittier commenced by stating, that nothing more clearly indicated the rapid progress of Truth on the subject of Slavery, than the varied and description of the University.

Mr. Whittier commenced by stating, that nothing more clearly indicated the rapid progress of Truth on the subject of Slavery, than the varied and description of the University.

MORAL DEPRAVITY.

More description of the great evil of Slavery. It was a figurative expression of an ancient moral philicipal that 'iron commands gold,' and 'who can immortalized himself! But he holds those in Slavery, than the varied and description of the subject of Slavery, than the varied and description of the University.

MORAL DEPRAVITY. perate efforts of its opponents to arrest it. That very, who have as good a right to be free as himclass of people, said Mr. W., among whom our opponents may be reckoned, have a morbid dislike of

Major Lush, Messrs. Nason, Randall, and bringing justice and mercy to the oppressed, and to diffuse its principles upon American change. They seem to be sensible, that the reform Heath was in doubt, whether slavery in the South- do, that Mr. Maffit and his colleague have fallen into s, has awakened sentiments of disgust of one abuse, may lead, and in the very nature of ern States would cease with the year 1808, or not. an injurious error, my prayers and efforts seek the things does lead, to that of another. They feel unsouth Why so? They are religious miseasy at any visible operation of a spirit of public
easy at any visible operation of a spirit of public

turned upside down—that every thing beautiful and sacred in ancient institutions is about to be offered up as a sacrifice to the spirit of reform. The law—the law, is pronounced to be in danger. Was it committee, which reported against the prayer of the law, is pronounced to be in danger. Was it committee, which reported against the prayer of the law, is pronounced to be in danger. Was it committee, which reported against the prayer of the law, is pronounced to be in danger. Was it committee, which reported against the prayer of the law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law? I want to see 'whether these things be so?' which lies before me is the Charleston Courier. The law of nature being a higher law than fundamental state law of nature being a higher law than

Mr. W. here sent into an examination of those or him to state that under the United States Consti-Mr. W. spoke of the fact, that the representative existed against the life of the Emperor. 'What is and freeholders before which such free per-

#### Sir, believe me to be, your friend, truly, A CONSTANT READER.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati.

'Things move favorably here at the West. The people are becoming undeceived; a spirit of inquiy is abroad, and truth is doing its mighty work. Heretofore, our enemies have occupied the whole ground. Without fear of contradiction, they have painted abolition to suit themselves. Their representations have been very like the devil in the old English version of the Pilgrim's Progress-fanged and clawed so hideously, that most people have been too much frightened to look at it willingly a second time. But times have altered. A Weld and a Birney have risen, and stripped off this false covering, and now clothed with the garments of peace, it shines forth as an angel of light."

THE DREADFUL TRAFFIC!

Extract of a letter from a missionary on board of a steam-boat at the mouth of Arkausas river :

You know we are visiting some of the most des titute parts of the whole land. Besides the ordinary evils which sin has brought upon our world, this shole land groans under the case-hardened sin of slavery. My soul shudders to think of the crimes clustered together, and which in the aggregate make up the compound sin of Slavery. There is on board this hoat, 20 negroes, just purchased in Missouri, and on their way to the lower part of Mississippi. They are owned by a planter still in St. Louis, buy ing nules and stares, to be employed on his plantation. His son who has the charge of them, is a dissipated youngster, and now sits at the other end of The limitation of the foreign Slave Trade to the That remark of yours, Sir, is somewhat discourage the cabin from me, gambling with the captain and some of the passengers. Several of these negroes are young, and are, no doubt, taken from their moth ers, whom they will see no more. Two of them are married men. I saw one of them sitting yesterday and sat down by his side, and made him tell over the story. He said the man bought him, and because definite limit. Mr. W. said it should be, moreover, Far be it from me, even to seem to asperse the he was in a hurry, could not realt to let him go and borne in mind, that the Abolitionists of the Old Rev. gentlemen who publish the Western Methodist; see his wife! The poor man said he would not have lead directly to the overthrow of Slavery. In proof of this, Mr. W. cited some passages from the Debates of the Massachusetts Convention which adoptate by a philosopher of some celebrity, that, 'preju-the II. S. Convention which adoptate II. S. Convention which a outhern liberality, and fasten the chains of the saked, 'could Congress do more? It may be proper enough to regard the highly cultivative way of life to him, and left him. This is only subscribed for by several Clergymen of the in this land. the enslaved, I think they do not know the would not do for it to abolish Slavery in a moment, ed minds of such men as Maffit, as analogous to well one of the thousands of hearts, all over the slave County. I understood that one excellent South, Surely, never had man juster reasouthern slave, to exclaim
leaven preserve me from my friends!

D. D. WHEDON.

We solved a mortal would not do for it to adolish slavery in a moment, furnished rooms, the windows of which are infested iteration, stand with the codious insects and their cobwebs; or, wife and children—father and mother. You have a wife, and possibly can form some idea of what your feelings would be, were you to be torn from her in formation in this land, it is kept in countenance and.

County. I understood that one excellent furnished rooms, the windows of which are infested iteration, bledding and groaning under the loss of wife and children—father and mother. You have a wife, and possibly can form some idea of what your feelings would be, were you to be torn from her in formation.

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County. I understood that one excellent furnished rooms, the windows of which are infested in this constitution, but the colious insects and their cobwebs; or, with the codious insects and their cobwebs; or, with the colious insects and

viewed by the Omniscient Deity with approbation. quire for yourselves sound knowledge and all innovation-from afar they seent the danger of many others, followed in the same strain. Gen. salvation to the nation? Believing, therefore, as I The Creator of all mankind-lie that hath made of vigorous principles, and be d.ffusing abroad one blood all nations of men-will bless the means the light and leaven that shall ere long illunow in progress to bring from bondage, millions of minate and purity the whole mass. human beings, who not only live, move and breathe, and who possess souls which they hate and fear the man who exposes tuiton, shall we thereby do anuthing to hold the blacks man, given in these words, to wit—' Let thine eyes body perishes, but must exist till eternity's neverand who possess souls which will not die when the

portions of the Declaration which had been espectution. Congress had power to abolish Slavery in And here we have it conceded that it does not exist tion thereof, shall, for each and every offence lanthropist and Christian. thing, congress and power to about Slavery in ally assailed, and showed that there was nothing in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, and Philadelphia, sent an agent showed that there was nothing the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and therefore, shall, for each and every offence against this act, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more light therefore, shall, for each and every offence against this act, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more light to see so many ladies present on the columbia there is a classic to put an end to the domestic traffic. When therefore, shall, for each and every offence against this act, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more light to see so many ladies present on the columbia that there is a class to put an end to the domestic traffic. When therefore, shall, for each and every offence against this act, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more light to see so many ladies present on the columbia that there is a class to put a c Work and Philadelphia, sent an agent lies and harangue audiences on Cathlies and harangue audiences on Cathlies and harangue audiences on Cathlimit that question was limit to the Constitution of the United States, and that the enemies of Anti-Slavery prinlimit that a thing can be politically right, while it is should have free representative in Congress—

In regard to the Constitution of the United States, this should be done, whenever the people of the free think that a thing can be politically right, while it is should have free representative in Congress—

Mr. W. said that the enemies of Anti-Slavery prinlimit that a thing can be politically right, while it is should have free representative in Congress—

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Mr. W. said that the enemies o the power of Slavery would be stricken down forever. wise, when he sent word to Napoleon of a plot that the discretion of the court or magistrates venient to do so. would not by any means say, that he considered the of Boston in Congress, at the late test, on the mo-morally wrong, said Fox, cannot be justified by son of color is tried; and if a slave, shall be whipped at the discretion of the court, not exceeding fifty lashes; the informer to be entitled to one half of the fine, and to be a competent witness; and if any free person of color or slave shall keep any school or other place of instruction, for teaching any slave or free person of color to read or write, such free person of color or slave shall be liable to the same fine, imprisonment and mposed and inflicted on free persons of color and slaves, for teaching slaves to read or

The following letter, unsolicited and unanticated, shows in what estimation the Liberator is held by Mr. THOMPSON.

CUMBERLAND CONVENTION.

23, Brighton Street, Tuesday ? Morning, Feb. 17, 1835. MY DEAR GARRISON:

I send you herewith, for insertion in the Liberator, the Constitution of the Cumberland County Anti-Slavery Society, unani- of the approaching anniversary of the Amermonsly adopted at the Convention held in ican Anti-Slavery Society, and earnestly Portland, during the days of Wednesday and hope that every means possible will be em-Thursday last. I send you also the Address ployed to secure a numerous and efficient delegation from this State to that meeting. of said Society. These documents will, I believe, please you: the principles they con- of immediate emancipation demand on the tain are sound and thorough-going, and the part of its friends at the present juncture, a measures they recommend consistent at once strict, unwavering and fearless adherence to with Christianity and the Constitution.

I send you also the various resolutions tive principles. passed during the sittings of the Convention. Resolved, That it is the solemn and delib-Some of them deserve special attention, par-

ticularly the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. on the cover of a flat-boat we have in tow. I went limited, and universal principles. All were ing the cause of emancipation; that if they invited—all invited to speak, act and vote, would do their duty, and in the name and authority of God, plead for the deliverance upon the preliminary question of 'expedien of the oppressed, the work would speedily cy.' There was no opposition. The discus- be done; and that so long as they do not cared so much, if he could only have seen his wife sions were exceedingly interesting. Many speak out from the pulpit themselves, or before he was taken off. Here his feelings almost of the speeches delivered went more deeply open their pulpits to the advocates of the then inquired, whether he had any children? 'Two,' ters, than any I had before heard. I took fore affectionately and earnestly entreat the This was too much: he seemed overwhelmed with occasion to recommend the 'Liberator' to ministers of the gospel, of every denominadistress. I inquired after his soul-found he knew the notice of every immediate abolitionist tion, to come forth fearless of man, and fearnothing of the Saviour. Lattempted to point out present, and was glad to find that it was ing only God, and plead for the immediate

The meetings were held in the 'Christian' Church, Casco-street, every other meeting house being, I believe, closed against us.

One word in this communication to the friends of our cause. Does any ask,- Whet can I do for the relief and improvement of the colored race?' I reply, subscribe for the Liberator-forward your name and money by the first mail, and also determine that you will, within one month from the time of your own subscription, find one or more bones file subscribers for the 'ame journal. But why the Liberator? Because it will refresh your own heart-

strengthen your faith-deepen your convic-tions, and show you in the clear light of the whole truth, the friends, foes, principles, prospects, and progress of 'the cause,' and enable you, its 'friend,' to go armed to the battle with a full knowledge of the number, subtlety, malign ty and strength of the common enemy. The high excellence of the Liberator is, that its abolition principles are not peculiarly the principles adopted for, Mr. Neal, delegate from Maine, was not satisfied around their reflective organs. In this attempt, some unexpected hour, and sold as an ox in the mar- and adapted to this city, this country, this The cause of freedom and righteousness, which is the Liberator -- do all in your power to exnow steadily and rapidly advancing, is undoubtedly tend it list of subscribers. So shall you ac-

Affectionately yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

The following is the letter of invitation to the ous cause of immediate emancipation is not limited friends of the colored race to meet in convention at

the discontinuous control of the purity of the of the p

NATHAN WINSLOW, Anti-Slavery SAMUEL EDWARDS, Society. P. H. GREENLEAF,

The following are the resolutions which were aopted by the Convention :

ent one. Different: from what I find the business!

In the business!

Or write, or shall and or assist in teaching prize is Christian in its principles, and because of humanity and the cause of food, and save to be taught to read or write; such of humanity and the cause of God, and person, if a free white person, upon convic- ought to be supported by every patriot, phi-

Resolved, That we will use our exertions to improve the condition of the colored race, and whenever it is practicable, establish schools among them. Resolved, That we will use our efforts

the ensuing year, to have Anti-Slavery Societies formed in every town in the County of Cumberland.

Resolved, That it is our duty, as practical abolitionists, to sustain and circulate those corporal punishment, as are by this section papers which are devoted to the cause of immediate emancipation.

Resolved, That this convention considers it the solemn duty of persons of every class, condition and sex, to 'remember them that are in bonds,' and exert themselves in every lawful way for their emancipation, and does therefore regard with unqualified satisfaction and approbation, the formation and action of Ladies' Anti-Slavery Societies, believing the co-operation of such associations essential to the final and complete everthrow of the slavery in this land.

Resolved, That this convention recommend special attention to the circumstances

Resolved, That the interests of the cause and exhibition of, its great leading, distinc-

this land are deeply responsible to God for The Convention, as you will perceive by the employment of the tremendous power the advertisement, was called upon free, un- which they possess of advancing or relard-

in this land.

immediate emancipation require the immediate employment of an agent for this state, and that this convention pledge themselves to aid in sustaining such agent as the Exec-

The following is a list of the Officers of the Soci-

James Appleton, Portland, President. William Coe, Portland, John Butler, N. Yarmouth, & V. Pres. Wm. Smyth, B. C. Brunswick, Cor. Sec'y. John Appleton, Portland, Rec. Sec'y. John Winslow, Portland, Treasurer.

James Appleton, William Smyth, John Appleton, Geo. Fessenden, Geo. Ropes, Nathan Winslow, Portland, Jonas Burnham, Bridgton, David Nutter, Brunswick, John R. Beane, Gorham, Cornelius Dillingham, Freeport, Executive Committee.

#### CONSTITUTION.

Impressed with the fact that Slavery, in the most favorable aspect, is sinful, and as it exists and is sustained in the United States of America, is not only to be classed with but is pre-eminent amongst the aggravate sins against a holy God which abound in the land, and threaten the subversion of ou free and religious institutions, inasimuch it does-first, usurp the prerogatives of Je-hovah by its unhallowed claim to hold man, created in his own image, as property; second, that its direct and practical effect is to debase an immortal, rational and accountable being, to a level with the brute, by shutting out from his mind the light of science, and from his soul the light and hopes of the gospel; third, as it violates and outrages all the dictates of humanity, making atterly void th wife, of parents and children; and fourth, wrests from men the inalignable right granted by the Creator, and recognised and acknowledged by the Declaration of Indepen-

Art. 3. This Society will use, in the ac-

ten, of which the President and Secretaries therefore is utterly unmeaning and decepshall be members. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, (five of whom menshould disabuse themselves on this point, Mr. He objects of the Society by such means as they a subterfage. may think most effective and consistent with

this constitution.

principles of this Constitution, may become be unreasonable for you to turn from it without examination. Constitution.

# ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS: There are some truths so plain and selfevident, that it appears like trifling to endeavor formally to establish them. Of such a nature is the principle which declares the injustice and guilt of slavery. We need, therefore, consume no time in laboring its proof. A system which requires for its very existence, that its subjects should be reduced to the grossest ignorance and the deepest depravity; which, by subjecting one human being to the absolute control of another, takes from him that noble prerogative which is the source of all virtue and happiness of our race : which degrades men from the denomination of persons to that of things, and almost obliterates every vestige of the rational character which God has given them; cannot surely be upholden by any lover of freedom-by any friend of Christianity. But as we are answerable for those evits which it is in our power to prevent, and as all experience attests the reforming influence of public opinion when properly made known, we cannot continue silent spectators of the enormous oppression exercised within the limits of our country, without deeply parta-king of its guilt. Influenced by this consideration, and in order to give force and directness to our efforts, we have this day formed the Cumberland County Anti-Stavery Society, auxiliary to the Maine State Anti-Slavery Society. Our object is 'immediate emancipation '- for we know of no law which authorises the continuance of sin a momen longer than it is possible to remove it. Here however, let it be plainly understood, we do not ask for the slaves an exemption from all cuthority. We do not wish to free them from the restraints of just and equitable laws; on the contrary, we desire that they may be fenced about with those peculiar regulations which their situation seems to demand. But we do ask that they may be liberated from the despotic control of irresponsible masters. We ask that those laws whose punishments they feel, may not deny to them their protection: that the same

upheld mainly by the indifference and spurious abolition of the citizens and Christians of the free states.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the interests of the cause of convention, the interests of the cause of the convention, the interests of the cause of their own labor—that they may be allowed to possess the fault is in the system, and the wickedness of the man and dealers. But do such persons consider, that the many had the artiller of the best and dealers. But do such persons consider, that the many had the artiller of the best and dealers. But do such persons consider, that the many had to go, (in passing from their present position in guestion, for debate at the next meeting, who sustain it, and not in Mr. G. ? To be honest, the results of the sales and dealers. With rectings of thrilling intent, advocated the affirmative. Mr. S. consideradvocated the affirmative. Mr. S. considerthe decision was taken, not by ayes and on account of hirson, both and names, in an account of hirson, which I am engaged who apply a calling hard names, in any not prove the find the convention of the cause of the Union a very good half-way house between us and the corrupt public sentiment of the sum on applying exciting and bitter epithets to slaveholders of the unarranges which shall be inviolable. We ask that they may be allowed to possess the between us and the corrupt public sentiment of the sum on applying exciting and bitter epithets to slaveholders of the unarranges which are against in the system, and the wickedness of the men of the course of the Union a very good half-way house of the Union a very good utive Committee of the State Society may the protection of a just and righteous Govcrument. This result is to be obtained by the use of means suited to the end, and the osition, before which slaveholding must to convince our neighbors of its justice and merit, and that they will feel obliged to convince others, who will exert themselves for the same object until the spirit of emancipa-But while we rely mainly on the efficacy of cussion premature, and that it ought to be of slavery, we would not forget or conceal the fact, that as citizens and Christians, we of our political, than of our other rights and discuss the question understandingly. privileges. The great value of the civil to employ them as will best promote the convince us of its sinfulness, seems alto-gether a work of supererogation.' It is true, such is the monstrous character of the systhat the inhabitants of New-England almost porters of Colonization, and had never reentirely unite in condemning and opposing tracted and withdrawn their support. And his tt. The subject bears on its face so much the Colonization Society, in a resolution, end by organized effort; of wickedness and guilt, that men cannot passed at its last annual meeting, declare. Therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to great law of love, that 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them,' and wantonly breaks up and disseem to possess an instinctive loathing of Colonization to be the 'only' means for the severs the sacred relation of husband and it; and we do humbly conceive that the relief and improvement of the colored race, principles of our association would be em- thus professing to occupy the whole ground. had it not been previously acted upon by other and different influences, and enlisted dence, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of in a greater or less degree in some counter! hadpiness; and firmly believing that unless imovements. But there are so many attempts money and influence would not be used to ter and the right of the slave. it can be removed, and that speedily, it will to soften down the evils of slavery; so much eventuate in the ruin of the country, and striving to extenuate the guilt of slaveholdthat the only safe and practicable remedy is ers; so many endeavors to draw over the Slavery. They use no stronger term of the immediate and total abolition of the matter a veil of false charity and expedienwhole system of slavery, and that such a cy, whose thick and ample folds would conconsummation can be effected by the united ceal the worst wickedness Heaven ever an opponent of the Tariff or of the Internal gradual and partial. This Society will also efforts, under God, of the patronic, the wise, frowned on, that we are unable to believe improvement would use with all propriety. Improvement would use with all propriety. Improvement would use with all propriety. In the people of New-England possess that it is the imperative the people of New-England possess that duty of all to aid in the accomplishment of deep, thorough working conviction of its aw- So are many things that are not sinful. The intellectual, moral, and religious improvean object, so obviously in conformity with ful character which is necessary to its de-the will of God, and so calculated to promote and secure the best interests of both master were thus impressed, they would not remain and slave, and to avert the anger of Him in such apathy and indifference. They could who cannot look on iniquity but with abhor- not look calmly on and view the misery, and man, therefore, that unites with it is deprived will never countenance the oppressed in vin- will an efficient effort be made to obtain signatures, defend it with tongue and pen.'- I shall rence; we hereby agree and engage to form suffering, and degradation of millions of their of this powerful weapon of truth-he is dicating their rights by physical force. a Society, to be governed by a constitution as embodied in the following articles. fellow beings without awaking to earnest shorn of his strength, and is weak like another and effectual action, without sending forth a crown and sending forth a crown an Art. 1. This Society shall be called the torrent of indignant sentiment which no sys-Anti-Slavery Society for the County of Cum- tem of oppression could withstand. Whatberland, and shall be auxiliary to the Maine ever may be their real opinions on the sub- discussion timely and important. He show- public sentiment in its own immediate sphere done, it is often said, can be done. You need not be State Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. This Society is based on the pringies and palliations and excuses continually
and forth in support of slavery, the preponciple of immediate and entire emancipation, put forth in support of slavery, the prepor derating influence of the whole New-Engcomplishment of its object, all means in its land States is in favor of its continued exist power sanctioned by the law of God and the tence. Nothing is more common than the are bound to oppose. Constitution of our Country.

Art. 4. This Society recognises the people of color as members of the same family, no censure. But it should be understood, remark that slavery is wrong in the abstract, entitled to the protection of the same just that, considered as a simple abstraction, it is and equal laws, and to the enjoyment of the neither good nor evil. There is not a single moral truth in the universe, which possesses same privileges with themselves.

Art. 5. The officers of this Society shall either of these characteristics, except so far be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Cor- as viewed in relation to its effects or practiresponding and Recording Secretary, a cal bearing. Slavery then is wrong only be-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of cause it is practically an evil, and the remark

of our views and sentiments in relation to this subject. Many objections we are aware of this subject. Many objections we are aware of this subject. The annual meeting of this So-Art. 6. The annual meeting of this Society shall be holden on the third Wednessare raised against them. It would be strange

this subject. Many objections we are aware
and he hoped not a single man of us would

the would call slavery by its proper
be of signers, will be of no use. I think there can
be no doubt, Sir, but that seven-eighths, if not a

this subject. Many objections we are aware
and he hoped not a single man of us would

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the normal meeting of this Soare raised against them. It would be strange
the normal meeting of the normal meeting of the normal meeting of the normal day in September, at such place as shall be indeed, if it were not so: as there is said to join them. He considered it very important name, sin. We would hold it up before all greater proportion of the inhabitants in the nondesignated by the Executive Committee, at be nothing so absurd as not to find support that we should stand firmly united, that our the nation, even the South, as a sin of tre- slaveholding States, would readily sign a petition to which time the officers of the Society shall ers, so there is nothing so clearly excellent influence abroad might not be weakened. mendous turpitude, exposing us to the with- Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District Art. 7. Any person who assents to the certainly the appearance of truth. It would

> tions and your ceaseless prayers. The scene ed on the subject of abolition, and he alof slavery is indeed distant, but as distance ways had his answer ready ;-but with recould not preserve Africa from spolintion, so gard to the Union, he could not see where islands of the Pacific; but does this exclude they would not inform us. He thought they at your service. We are auxiliary to the them from christian sympathy and benevo- should be carefully watched, and that we Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. nce? Two millions and a half of your should give no support to the society. fellow men are imploring at your hands their by the eye of Heaven and guarded by the and at whose Throne it ends. C. H. P. McLELLAN,

JOHN APPLETON, FRANKLIN MANNING.

# AMERICAN UNION.

FRIEND GARRISON,-

Slavery Association, have not made a great eyes of public sentiment, and you consenies in the world, I have just had a pleasing quently create violent opposition; but when et, cries, peace, PEACE, when there is none; but he slave is entering into the ears of the Lord of Sabarot the start and the is coming to the lord of Sabarot the lord of Sabarot the start and the is coming to the lord of Sabarot the l active in efforts for their promotion. A talk with him freely, without giving offence.' meeting of the Society was held on Monday Mr. Bigelow, of the Western Reserve evening, 16th inst., at No. 46, Washington College, Ohio, spoke in a strain of irony, Street, for discussing the following question: which kept the audience in almost continual 'Can Immediate Abolitionists consistently laughter. As I cannot do justice to his rebecome members of the American Union marks, and do not wish to mutilate them, I for the Relief and Improvement of the Color- will not attempt to give you even the outed Rece ?

by the President, Rev. Mr. Himes, and a ter, Fuller, and others, who all spoke on the

around them. In a word, we ask for them maintained that abolitionists, by becoming the interests of practical piety?' members of the Society, might contribute | The Committee of Arrangements will to elevate its character, and purify its influ-doubtless give due notice of the time and the following from one of this class: - Let the oppeaceful instruments of persuasion and ar- ence. He might have added, that those who place of meeting. It is understood that the pressed go free-How can any nation pretend to whent. We shall endeavor to spread cor- join the Union, are many of them, so encum- debate is to be open to all who are disposed fast, or worship God at all, or dare to profess that rect information on the subject, and by cir- bered with titles, honors, dignities, self-es- to join in it. Yours, culating knowledge and promoting inquiry, to awaken in the public mind that feeling of require too much exertion for them to go so We expect to use our individual in- far, with such a load, without a convenient fluence in the cause-to converse about it- resting-place by the way. At the close of to discuss it-to pray over it. We expect the debate, Mr. S. stated that he had spoken opening the debate, because he supposed tion shall pervade the whole community. Mr. Hitchcock said he considered the dis-

these and similar means for the overthrow delayed till the American Union had given an exposition of their views, or till we had are not less responsible for the use we make seen their measures, and that then we could

Mr. Ela said, he should like it much betrivileges by which we are blessed, consists ter, if we had more information on the subem-such its plain and manifest injustice, They had nearly all of them been warm sunbraced by the whole northern community, Abolitionists, who should join the Union, would have no security, in its constitution or the principles of its managers, that their tion of expatriation is the duty of the mascondemnation of the system of slavery than distinction from an emancipation that is framers of the Union refused by a decisive vote to adopt the fundamental principles of Anti-Slavery, that slaveholding is sin. The whites of civil and religious privileges, but Anthu Tappan. This, Sir, is as it should be; but must hold ourselves always on the alest

principle in common with us, and that, there- to aid on the work elsewhere. fore, we could not join them without supporting principles which we deem false, and

We earnestly request you, fairly, patient- subject, and he hoped we should do nothing tians, it demands of you your carnest exer- He said he was always glad to be question-

Mr. Whittier said, it had been asserted in violated rights. Let no unhappy prejudice oppose their cause. Be not intimidated by American Union: and as he would not have the craven cries of those who hesitate to do American Union; and as he would not have good lest evil may ensue. Remember that the name without the game, he had risen to the path of right is always wise-always offer a few considerations in its favor. He Dear Brother: always ascending; that it is watched then proceeded, in a strain of very ingenious for its direction, doubts the wisdom and constitution and proceedings. He conclufor its direction, doubts the wisdom and proceedings. He content that they reminded him of a power of that Being from whom it proceeds, ded by saying, that they reminded him of a large long known this feet. Long the power of that Being from whom it proceeds, ly acknowledged that the charge was true, but, he said, he had done it to premote the cause of temperance. 'You cold-water and of the slave. For who is the friend of his country, of the slave, his due proposed was true, but, he said, he had done it to premote the cause of temperance. 'You cold-water and of the slave. For who is the friend of his country, of the slave holder, and of the slave. For who is the friend of his country, of the slave holder, and of the slave. For who is the friend of his country, of the slave had been deliverance from bondage.' 'Can you give a their deliverance from bondage.' 'Can you give a the common fund, paid to labor as a wholl the common fund, paid to labor as a wholl the slave had done it to premote the common fund, paid to labor as a wholl th Though the 'Boston Young Men's Anti- folks,' said he, 'are coming out in face and the slave. For who is the friend of his counting out in face and the Lord is stirring up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting out in face and the Lord is stirring up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting up his people to pray for their ers, the class is held in vassalage by the counting up his people to pray for their ers. proof that they are steadfast in their adhe- I go to talk with an intemperate man, I first rence to our great and holy principles, and take a glass of liquor with him, and then I can

lines. The above observation must also be At 7 o'clock, the hall being well filled with made with regard to the brief but eloquent

their owners—that they may be animated to go, (in passing from their present position ing question, for debate at the next meeting, who sustain it, and not in Mr. G.? To be honest, be for us than they which are against by the same incitement and rewards which to the ground we occupy,) was so great, that viz. Will the discussion of the subject of he must call men and things by their right names. timulate the exertions of their fellow-beings a half-way house was much needed. He slavery, in the churches, promote or retard In doing this, he has the support of the Prophets,

## A LISTENER.

HOLLISTON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. MR. EDITOR,-I do not recollect, that any public notice has been given of the Antiif possible, to provoke others to good works

#### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we believe, that the Slavery, existing in these United States, is a gross violation of the law of God and of the funin the fact that we may, and when occasion ject; but he thought we had reasons enough is therefore sin and only sin on the part of for deciding the question in the negative, those who practise, or abet the practice of happiness of our fellow men and the lasting As I took no notes at all, I cannot do justice it; whereas we recognize it, as a duty insecurity and honor of our country. But it is to his remarks. He said the Society was cumbent on all, of every sex, class, and said, We of the north are already opposed made up of those who had been very much bring individuals and the community to an condition in society, to do what they can to to slavery, and any attempts, therefore, to opposed to Abolitionists and their doctrines, immediate and full repentance for this sin, and they had shown no signs of repentance, in distinction from a repentance that is gradand he did not see how we could join them. ual and partial, and that this is to be done, as in the case of temperance, only by a radical change of individual, and by consequence of public sentiment; and whereas, we beve, that we can act most efficiently to this

> form ourselves into a Society for this purpose, to be governed by the following

#### CONSTITUTION.

Art. 2. The fundamental principles of this Society are, that slaveholding is sin, and that abolition in their prayers generally. I think this is the whole affair is too foolish, too absurd immediate emancipation without the condi-

Art. 3. The leading object of this Society means to secure the immediate and entire emancipation of our enslaved brethren, in ment, by correcting prevailing and wicked our colored brethren an equality with the

Art. 4. This Society will co-operate in the great work of reform on the subject of engaged, and awake, as they ought to be, 500,000 a degraded race in the scale of humanity slavery by the circulation of publications, by names would be subscribed to the above named Pe- tame the savage; to civilize the barbar Mr. Robert B. Hall said, he considered the availing itself of the means, fitted to correct union in less than three weeks. What ought to be to soften the ferocious; to enlighten the ject, we believe that by means of the apolo- ed that the Union had not one distinctive of action, and also by the collection of facts informed, Sir, that the cause of freedom will never that the Union had not one distinctive of action, and also by the collection of facts

To this constitution we have about eighty ject some pecuniary assistance. We emmaintained that, as they were not openly and cidedly objected to but by a few. We are principles, to which we have subscribed.

# ELIJAH DEMOND.

Holliston, Feb. 14, 1835.

The following letter from the Rev. Joshua V. transmitted to us by its author for publication in the Liberator, if we think proper .- Ed. Lib.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1835.

irony, to extol the prudence exhibited in their rater I sent you, has positively informed you of ing, if it would be her pleasure to sign a petition to different from those contained in the article of the Libe. have long known this fact. Lonce, however, thought, ber hands, 'with all my heart—had I an hundred 'To the slave, his wages are paid in the like many others, that he justly medical the odinal names I would not be the slave of the slave, his wages are paid in the s certain advocate of temperance, with whom like many others, that he justly merited the odium names, I would give them all. I have reflected and can therefore be always made present the property of the staye, his wag. he was acquainted. The person alluded to, like many others, that he justly merited the odium names, I would give them all. I have reflected and can therefore be always much on the subject of slavery, for a twelve-month adequate. To the freeman, they are paid much on the subject of slavery, for a twelve-month adequate. after he had signed the pledge, was accused after he had signed the pledge, was accused after he had signed the pledge, was accused a money, and may become deficient of signed the pledge, was accused an intimate and personal acquaintance past. My heart bleeds in view of their suffering— money, and may become deficient of signed the pledge, was accused a money and may become deficient of signed the pledge, was accused a money and may become deficient of signed the pledge. of having drank ardent spirit; and he frank- with him for three years, with a thorough knowledge my pillow is witness to my prayer to Heaven for fluous. To the slave, his due proport and of the slave. For who is the friend of his coun- other reason than this, Sir,' she replied; 'I believe and others too little.' who featlessly and faithfully exposes her sin and oth, and he is coming down to deliver him.' Such other.' danger, and calls for reformation. And who is the was the answer of this aged female to my request. lieve that the existence of domestic start, oung men, the meeting was called to order remarks of Messrs. Thompson, Phelps, Por- has been doing faithfully and untiringly, for four could. And her prayers and alms have gone up as were only anxious to secure to thems years past. He is, therefore, the friend of his country, the slaveholder, and the slave, notwithstanding the conversations of southern slaveholders or when the conversation of the conversation o

upheld mainly by the indifference and spute to enjoy the sabbath, and power to contract advocated the affirmative. Mr. S. considerand Jesus Christ and his apostles. He has the example of some of the Ministers of Christ, who have dared to tell the truth since; for example, I quote FRIEND GARRISON,they believe in the existence of such a Being, while they carry on what is called the Slave Trade; and traffic in the souls, bodies and blood of men? O, ye ject of Domestic Slavery, delivered to most flagitious of knaves, and worst of hypocrites! cast off, at once, the mask of religion; and deepen Dec. 2d, 1834, —a few extracts from whe not your endless perdition by professing the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, while ye continue in this Slavery Society, formed in this place about traffic.' Again: — Man-stealers, slave-dealers; It is particularly necessary, at the present the present that an accurate knowledge of we are not indifferent on the subject, and, and blood, or those who stead a person in order to apinions of the South, on the subject of 8 sell him into bondage; or those who sow dissentions very, should be possessed by all the frie among barbarous tribes in order that they who are of Immediate Emancipation; and perbar in this patriotic and benevolent cause, I send taken in war, may be sold into slavery; or the nayou so much of our constitution, as contains tions who legalize or comive at such traffic; ALL the principles, on which we are organized. THESE are men-stealers, and God classes them with and charitable apologist of the Slavehold the most flagitious of mortals.' Now you would suppose, from what you have heard of the incendiary serve the anxiety manifested with respect

> L. L. D. F. S. A. M. R. I. A. The above extracts are as applicable to the Do. nevolent spirit of the lecture, and the high mestic Slave Trade, in our own country, as they were to the foreign slave trade. But Mr. G. has to the leading philanthropists of the North never written any thing to compare with them in se- The Laboring Classes too, (and how ma verity, that I have seen on record. Why is not Dr. among us are not laborers?) will be delight Clark, who was a Minister of the meek and long and the Slave population, as themselves and the Slave population, as

> all his efforts to disenthral and elevate the colored from their eyes, and that they can disco race. And as we are not believers in the perfect- how much worse is their own condition the ibility of man, we shall not be likely to require perhis object and cause are good, and that he has thus say fellow slaves, for we find it 'most dee far steadily pursued it in the midst of opposition, of sively proved, without one if or but, the contrary winds and currents, by which he has prov- there are but two classes in the comed himself to be the true, unwavering friend of the laborers and their employers, or,

> would remember the poor slaves and the cause of other,') the slaves and their masters. It all-important to the success of our cause. Abolition refutation, and would not be worth notice Christians are engaged in this work. But the great did it not derive importance from the majority of Christians are greatly deficient in this that it was 'delivered to the Law Class

O! when will Zion awake, and put on her strength in faith, prayer and righteousness, and emancipate the enthralled? Yours respectfully,

J. V. HIMES. Capt. J. BATES.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

JAMAICA, (Vt.) Jan. 29, 1835. DEAR SIR-I have this day read, with feelings prejudices, and by endeavoring to secure for of deep interest, a Petition to Congress for the abo- rife with proofs, that unless we mean tam lition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, signed to surrender a most important interest, say one, two or three hundred thousand? I fear stop to show (what is incontestibly true) not. If the friends of the colored man were alive, it (Domestic Slavery) has done more to de

be advanced, but by the most energetic, untiring. and never ceasing effort; and that individual who subscribers. We have contributed to its ob-You will recollect, Sir, that I sent you a Petition there was enough in the constitution of the Society to condemn it. He dissected their ciples make generally a favorable interest of the society to condemn it. Society to condemn it. He dissected their ciples make generally a favorable impression al efforts, without fee or reward. This Petition, second article, and in a torrent of eloquence on the minds of this community, and are demaintained that, as they were not openly and cidedly objected to but by a few. We are maintained that, as they were not openly and cidedly objected to but by a few. We are decidedly with us, they were consequently making an effort at the present time to raise oblivion. But let us not indulge in vain regrets over exists, and has existed everywhere, against us. He was very happy in his nu- a subscription of 12 1-2 cents per month, for events that are past, ever recollecting that it is a first the decree went forth, which curses nerous and varied illustrations, but it would the cause, which will entitle the subscriber mark of true wisdom to take things as they are, vain for me to attempt to give a sketch to the monthly publication. We are gen- and make them as much better as we can. But to erally thorough and decided in the adoption every thing there is a season, and a time to every Mr. Hollis said, he believed the Union of our principles, and are averse to any halfif the public mind is not awake to the subject, it shall constitute a quorum.) to promote the and cease any longer to urge so miserable originated in the pride of its founders, and, way scheme, of whatever name, or however will be but a useless waste of time to pention. This, he added, 'Pride gooth before destruction, pleasantly sounding may be its title, which, Sir, is unquestionably an important point, to be deand a haughty spirit before a fall,' He be- in its legitimate tendency, shall only retard cided upon. I am no fatalist, but certain I am, that as to escape opposition. What we urge, has He said that genuine abolitionism was ering judgments of heaven. We would of Columbia, if such a petition could be presented spreading fast in the country, because the seek its immediate removal by all appropriate to them. But how is this to be done? Have we people were reading and thinking on this means, because it is sin, and only sin. We be a question relative to our duty on the subject: would gird ourselves to this enterprise of but shall we fearlessly and perseveringly march forby, thoroughly to examine it. The subject to countenance or give currency to a countenance of our duty, as did the is one of the most vital and important charterfeit. He believed we should soon see, success to you and all others in the land, people of England, should we undertake it? If acter. You cannot innocently siumber over it. As citizens, as philanthropists, as christian that this society was but a snake in the grass. who have adopted in faith and practice the this question should be answered in the affirmative, out these principles, and the earth would we would then say, let efficient agents be appointed filled with violence and blood, and the instru in ever hamlet, village, town and city in New-Eng- ment of death would be 'his instrument land, to circulate petitions, that we may be prepar- his hands, doing his pleasure, and all ed, by the next session of Congress, to show our N. B. If you think the above, or any part faith by our works, and to convince the world that they were, nor what they were doing; and of it, worthy of a place in your paper, it is we do respect the rights of our fellow men, though ples of the intelligent and liberally edited. of a different color from our own. But I forbear; at the South, how profound must be

the labor of pointing out the way. in relating an incident which occurred during the But it cannot be, that these sentiments are time I spent last winter, in obtaining signers to the vail extensively; or if they lo, their advention petition, I have already mentioned. I called at a cates are unconscious of their tenden log-cabin, on the height of the Green Mountains, and guilt; and I am happy to learn that the which was nearly surrounded by the ever-green forest which covers the mountain's height, and enquired al and political evil of Slavery, are widely Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District referred to,—But let us make a few men friend of the slaveholder? Not he, surely, who She did not say, like many others, 'My name will among us has been of singular advantage, would justify the system by the word of Code and do no good. Of the slaveholder? would justify the system by the word of God-or do no good. Of what use is it to petition Congress? preserving the free spirit of our people and the first spirit our people and palliate the sin of slaveholding by saying, it was enailed upon them, etc.; but he who exposes his sins, are two-fold more miserable than the slaves. Why and degrading stations in Society. and reproves his vices, and calls him to an immediate repentance. Who, too, is the friend of the the Union? What I would you dissolve know, and the enemies of freedom know and the enemies of diate repentance. Who, too, is the friend of the Union? What! let loose two million renegalave? He who would banish him to Africa, or any does to cut their masters' throats, and fill the counwhere else out of the United States, i. e. from home and all that is dear to the human heart or stamp the and all that is dear to the human heart—or stamp the colored race with inferiority of intellect, etc. This whole soil was engaged for the relief of the toilthen is just what the incendiary Garrison (so called) worn bondman, and she was willing to do what she slave trade was allowed, they (the No the better and kolier purposes of equity and justice. We ask for them liberty to procure poral and religious instruction—permission of was commenced by Mr. Southard, who is a southern shared of the advantage of the advantage of the advantage of the advantage of the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of southern slaveholders, or what is worse, the representations of pro-slavery men at the North.

The greatest complaint which has been made during the remainder of the advantage woman's name which she subscribed with her own Having lost they seek an equivalent trembling hand, I bade her an affectionate farewell with a heart full of desire for her welfare. This interview furnished an interesting theme for reflection against all who are engaged in this customer.

The greatest complaint which has been made the North.

The greatest complaint which has been made during the remainder of my journey through a soli- against our rights. Like all other crusales

SOUTHERN DOCTRINES!! - READ BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1835.

The 'Southern Literary Messenger' January 1835, contains an article, head Note to Blackstone's Commentaries ing the Substance of Remarks on the Sul Law Class of William and Mary Colleg. may be interesting to your readers. It is particularly necessary, at the pres

would not be unprofitable for the produ Garrison, that the above extracts were his-but they the 'best method' of bringing about 'grad are not. They are from the pen of ADAM CLARK, al Emancipation,' to say nothing of the Let us resolve, my brother, to support Mr. G. in rejoice that the scales are now remain In your letter, you express a desire that Christians one class may be said to be the slave of William and Mary College.' From th following extracts, you will, perhaps, form correct idea of the article, though I would willingly go into a more thorough review it, did I not fear that you may already co sider me as encroaching upon your time. 'This subject (Slavery) is too intereste

to be passed in silence. The time too norant; and to spread the blessings of c sionaries that philanthropy and religion hever sent forth. This would be no vinde tion; for He who can make the wrat man to praise him, might have made it ed ducive to these ends, however wicked exists, and has existed everywhere, s earth and denounced to man, "that sweat of his face he should eat the be expected of any thing so originating thing is evil in itself, and in all its mol There will be rich and poor. The rich compulsion is not that of his fellow worm. is it the less crushing, because it is enforce by one from whose power there is no escape

What an infamous libel on Divine Benet olence! and what a monster in impiety mo he be, who can thus stand forth before fellow men, and charge the Almighty will cruelty great as his power is infinite! would be guiltless! If such are the p having hinted at the subject, I leave to abler hands darkness of that 'lower depth,' where t light of education has never penetrated

We certainly have reason to beed and unchallenged over the prostrate

the work
The l e cannot ca gs to be don msy zeal of b We hear mu orm, and not inded of the but: but one v at these inte en passing been counternit tary, with an e rached so soo light that we have but 's making night ess is chased

clad in the ha es radiant w religion, it l ben, civilization the ignorant opon the extra cily, inconsiste apparent to ev erve, that the es not disco g-the least dition of m мовос The follow ecount of his and the State of Vern DESPOTISM is W reen Mountains

ara from Mr. M the Editor of ly worthy of no mation. In z verance, in gener He has recently Member of the M a slight token [From th To the Exec nti-Slavery S DEAR SIRS to you and our through the pr

result of my la I was out a ixteen lecture four others by n Hancock of Granville, late some of the towns. Socie East Bethel, I other towns, The Vermont gead in the reg numbers are reubject; and he principal After meeti

aristocrats, a the U.S. Conbehind the cu by saying, I o ing-house was fused. Afte en P. M., the movements pr tavern and sto was designed were, howeve one of the s opened at his ed to do what bance. But ! collected in t been easily re thought it bes The people of nant at the vi prepared to he

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ing examined cide with re written notice that the ringi the place. B ing-houses we lence were h streets. A v going, in a t own exciten of speech the but were baff key was surre tences, such dered it imp Judge Hutch substance, the tended to be stranger on a moment's cor views, and it who wished quietly so to nmand no The venerab own as the N. Cushman, speech ender

to no purpose A motion wa were in favo wards the sp e ascertain overwhelmin forward.\* I \* It was afte

READ ! 8, 1835.

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g as the North) nselves a ing it on. Let me charge ctusades.

time.

We hear much of the progress of moral mountermarching, for the last half central problems of the following day, and found a readiness to could discern, were indicative of some contact with a man whose age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I could discern, were indicative of some contact with a man whose age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I could discern, were indicative of some contact with a man whose age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I could discern, were indicative of some contact with a man whose age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I could discern, were indicative of some contact with a man whose age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I is to strike off his chains—is to abolish the ause of his unfitness for freedom.' Universal, immediate emancipation is what I desired. Accordingly I repaired thither on age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I the following in the relation of master and seven by continuing in the relation of master and seven were indicative of his chains—is to abolish the ause of his unfitness for freedom.' Universal, immediate emancipation is what I desired. Accordingly I repaired thither on age, dress and physiognomy, so far as I is to strike off his chains reform had been rolled backward, and him ! aking night hideous; but, as the darkigion, it bears christianity to the headization to the barbarous, knowledge he ignorant!-I shall not remark further the extracts here presented. Their inconsistency and falsehood, must be rent to every one. I would only obthat the whole is founded in the most ng selfishness; and that the author discover the least benevolent feelthe least disposition to ameliorate the tion of mankind. DELTA.

#### MOBOCRACY IN VERMONT.

TP The following is Rev. ORSON S. MURRAY'S of his anti-slavery tour through a portion of te of Vermont. It seems that the SPIRIT OF rish is widely prevalent even among the Mountains-and how indissolubly it is conoth the colonization spirit, our readers will rom Mr Murray's statements. The conduct Editor of the Vermont Chronicle is particuonly of notice, and ments the severest conon. In zeal, in boldness, in untiring perseous philanthropy, and in personal Mr. Murray is the CLARKSON of Vermont. is recently been elected an honorary Life er of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society ight token of the appreciation which is placed s meritorious services .- ED. LIB.

#### [From the Middlebury Free Press.] To the Executive Committee of the Vermont Slavery Society:

DER SIRS: It may not be uninteresting

scock of about twenty members; in He, late Kingston, of about thirty; Rochester of about sixty, including of the most valuable men in these Societies may soon be formed in Bethel, Randolph and Springfield. In towns, meetings were respectfully, a some instances quite fully attended. in some instances quite fully attended.

Vermont Chronicle is very extensively in the region which I visited, but great

Mr. Slayton for his great hospitality, for before the public is altogether unenviable. ers are renouncing its heresies on this which he refused any compensation. et; and hundreds are joining our ranks. principal opposition appeared in the

# following towns:

RANDOLPH. But he stated that a violent party d in the gallery that could not have sily restrained. On the whole, he ght it best that I had not been present. cople of the town generally are indigthe violent proceeding, and will be

WOODSTOCK. rom Bethel I mailed a line to Hop. Titus mson, requesting him to procure one eting-houses in Woodstock, and on the Sabbath that an address might pected on Thursday evening, January As a friend of free discussion, not have examined the question sufficiently to dewith regard to our measures, he sent a notices to the meetings, specifying e ringing of the bell would indicate But when the time drew near, king about, it was found that the meetdses were all closed. Threats of vioin a very peaceable manner, to put excitement! The friends of freedom eech then went for the Court-House, ere bathled until past seven, when the filled. Before I had uttered three sensuch stamping commenced as ren-it impossible for me to proceed. e Hutchinson then rose and said, in ince, that as a stranger to what was inted to be offered, he had come to hear a langer on an interesting subject-from a ment's conversation with the speaker, he night there was a misapprehension of his ews, and it was his request, that those he wished to hear, might be permitted tly so to do. But honored grey hairs nand no reverence from a reckless mob. venerable judge was as easily stamped wa as the youthful stranger! Next, I. Cushman, Esq. with much kindness of ech endeavored to reason with them, but opurpose; they readily put him down. A motion was then made that as many as

lave but 'seen men as trees walking; 'A full stage load and more of the shameless mob, not satisfied with outraging humanity consider the shutting up of their meeting anglit hideous;' but, as the darking high hideous;' but, as the darking chased away before this modern sun, addit reveals itself an angel of light, in the habiliments of peace, her feating the habiliments of the habiliments of peace, her feating the habiliments of the habiliments of peace, her feating the habiliments of the American Colonization Society, and a consider the shutting up of their meeting the house of the fermal ministants of Woodstock and Windsor ponder well this matter. Let them consider the shutting up of their meeting the house of the American Colonization Society, and a consider the shutting up of their meeting the house of the American Colonization Society, and a consider the shutting up of their meeting the house of the foregoing extracts; but, in my judgment, their store and bar-room speeches. Let the tinhabitants of Woodstock and Windsor ponder well this matter. Let them consider the shutting up of their meeting the house on steading through the store and bar-room speeches. Let the foregoing extracts; but, in my judgment, their store and bar-room speeches. Let the their store and bar-room speeches. Let the the shutting up of their meeting the house of the American Colonization Society, and mote on the American Colonization Society, and the foregoing extracts; but, in my judgment, their store and bar-room speeches. Let the foregoing extracts is the fact the shutting up of their meeting the house of the feath with outraging humanity with the feet on the house of the American Colonization for between us. The ruffians-[very genteelly enquire whether they will have any right to clad—gentlemen]—refused to make known their errand in the presence of a witness. In the absence of the landlord, after receiving a reinforcement of two more of their party, they commenced their billingsgate- verse distinguished men, in Windsor, many abuse, in language not here to be repeated, of whom said to me: 'We are opposed to and that the southern laws were legalizing I claim, with all due modesty, to be an 'inand telling me, in a threatening manner, you—we are friends of the Colonization Sothat I 'had better be off.' The landlord ciety,' I expressly inquired their views as to soon returned, and I called him to witness whether an agent of that Society would and charged them with what they had just have found open doors to their meetinguttered, which they neglected to deny. The houses and a cordial reception. The unilandlord then told them, that if this stranger form answer was in the affirmative. Now who had come under his roof was a malefactor and they had a warrant for him, to take against my lecturing in the place was, their him—otherwise they must know that he should have protection while in his house. At this they retired. When the hour came for the lecture, a number of gentlemen having arrived from the North village, who zation. What was their fear of excitement but a fear that an exhibition of facts would held, it was concluded among my friends to be made that would bring their Colonization which he had generously offered for the Chronicie allowed me to write in their paper meeting. Notice was given accordingly at the school-room, and the hall was soon filled. The riotous party placed themselves in the or any other agent of the Anti-Slavery Soend of the room opposite the speaker, and before ten words were spoken, commenced nization Society before their readers in their their uproar. Mr. Slayton demanded order columns, and let us undertake to sustain in his own house; and I undertook to pro- those charges by quotations from that Sociceed, but was again interrupted. By this ety's authorized publications. They are time it ceased to be a question as to the merits or demerits of the Anti-Slavery Society. Whether the people of the village the Editors had expressed his determination as slavery could be overthrown only by the latest the control of the control o Orac Sins: It may not be uninteresting and hear a discussion of a subject which they in their office, in the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is possible, I gave, bly or office, in the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to them as man and as the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of one or both bly was possessed by the North; inasmuch is not something to the presence of the presence o the press, a brief statement of the deemed interesting to them as men and as of them and also of the Episcopalian clergyof my last tour in connexion with our Americans, or to have their mouths and ears man, a respectful invitation to discuss the se, closed by a lawless mob—was the question.

I saw the spirit of '76 kindling, and sat down was out about four weeks—spent most lettures, (and was prevented from the time in Windsor County—delivered to leave the subject, which was not accepted. The riot was on Monday evening, yet the Chronicle of Friday following is perfectly silent on the subject, which was not accepted. The riot was on Monday evening, yet the Chronicle of Friday following is perfectly silent on the subject. Such a silence under such circum-inasmuch as the Normal was aiding and abet-some future indefinite period! Have you, leaders of the gaig went down stairs in a stances speaks volumes. What is the shape ting southern oppressors, and trampling into manner not to be described. One of them returned, swaggering with a heavy club in his hand as a weapon of defence. He made Windsor. No manful acceptance of my inbut a short tarry with us. The next time vitation to discussion. Whether their opposition was expressed directly to those who having lost their leaders, submitted to order, trod down the thirteenth article of the Con-

WINDSOR.

After meeting a kind reception in the exchange. I soon learned from leading hinder my speaking, because I oppose the men in these churches, that both of their Colonization Society. And do they expect meeting-houses would be closed against me. to convince the enlightened people of our lithen applied for the Court-house, and, obtaining permission to occupy it, fixed one by thrusting their hands into their own ears, v. I defined immediately and an ex-Senator of the applied for the Court-house, and, obtaining permission to occupy it, fixed one by thrusting their hands into their own ears, v. I defined immediately and a senator of the court-house, and, obtaining permission to occupy it, fixed one by thrusting their hands into their own ears, v. I defined immediately and a senator of the court-house, and, obtaining permission to occupy it, fixed one by thrusting their hands into their own ears, v. I defined immediately and the control of the court-house, and, obtaining permission to occupy it, fixed one by thrusting their hands into their own ears, v. I defined immediately and the control of the control of the court-house, and the control of the control U.S. Congress, who seated themselves and the curtain and excited the rabble sping, I ought not to be heard, &c. At the first two refused one to the Baptist. The last read one to the first two refused to read the notice!† I Months bell rang, but from the violent ments previously discovered about the Monday morning returned to Windsor, and truth, what have they to fear? All who and store, we suspected that no good designed, and did not return. We however, subsequently informed by the selectmen that the house was daths order, and this order, and that he could to prevent distur
| All who cannot be suspected that no good designed, and did not return. We however, subsequently informed by the selectmen that the house was daths order, and that he was preparable what he could to prevent distura people so very hostile as they were to our will answer. enterprize. One of the Editors of the Chronicle told me substantially that he should oppose me all that lay in his power, -without specifying in what shape or shapes -without specifying in what shape or shapes the opposition might be expected. The evening came, and the Court-house was opened between the hours of six and seven.

"Since leaving Windsor, in conversation with a clergyman who reads the Chronicle, and is of the evening came, and the Court-house was opened between the hours of six and seven. The replied that he should have expected it.

"Since leaving Windsor, in conversation with a clergyman who reads the Chronicle, and is of the same denomination with its Editors, I expressed to him that I had not quite looked for a mob in Windsor. He replied that he should have expected it. ared to hear when opportunity presents. evening came, and the Court-house was him When I took my seat, there were but few in the room, and these not the most orderly. Some who came in seated themselves and behaved with decorum; but a large proportion kept on their fact in the region of the tion kept on their feet in the region of the door, and the uproar increased as the num-ber augmented. After sitting fifteen or twenty minutes, when probably from seventy five to a hundred were assembled, I rose to address them. No words of mine can describe the scene that followed. I had seen desperadoes at Woodstock, but now found myself surrounded by a different [high? were heard in the shops and in the st. A very peaceable set of men were um had broken loose and turned out its in they could not have acted a part more in peared in that paper. keeping with their own character and place. The stamping, whooping and yelling exceed- REVIEW OF GERRIT SMITH'S LETTERS. ed any thing or every thing I had ever heard was surrendered, and the house was or could have imagined. After standing be- Gerrit Smith, Esq. fore them a few moments, seeing it was kept up, the lights were extinguished and missiles How honorable to the town of Windsor She had turned out a hundred of her brave, magnanimous sons, and kept at bay one unresisting stranger, whose principles would neither allow him to fight nor run! May cases sinful. not Windsor vie for glory with the conquerors of Leonidas? The barbarous throng raved around me until I reached the main street. An athletic appearing man, without making known to me his name or sentiments, took it upon himself to defend me against their repeated assaults, for which act of hu-

occupy the Hall of Mr. Slayton, the landlord, Society into disrepute? The Editors of the and there was very little more disturbance stitution of Vermont, and my rights as a citdaring the lecture.

The inhabitants of Burlington, Woodstock On Saturday I went to Windsor and found that the Baptist and Congregational clergymen were out of town for the Sabbath, on an of Vermont. They attempt, by violence, to

#### O. S. MURRAY, Agent Vt. A. S. S.

\*Since leaving Windsor, in conversation with from the course hitherto pursued towards abolitionists by the Vermont Chronicle! This was from a

# BOSTOM

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to hear from DELTA often

# LETTER III.

SIR-In my second letter, I said that you

You declare, that slavery 'is evil, and only relation '- 'a giant sin'- 'enormous wickedness.'

In this we are agreed.

with the same success as before. Snowballs now began to fly around me, and one
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
The latter are, proverbially, the
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
The latter are, proverbially, the
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
The latter are, proverbially, the
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
The latter are, proverbially, the
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reasonable men present, if there were such, askto be abolished, that you boidly affirm—If
it were indisputably evident that our slaves,
bare in the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reasonable men present, if there were such, askbare work of a fee knarcs and many
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reasonable men present, if there were such, askbare work of the former. Without them, the
balls now began to fly around me, and one
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reassolution in the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reasbare function in the house and bare function in the house of the house and
the house at about seven. Before leaving,
I endeavored to make an appeal to any reasbare function in the house of the house and the house of the house and
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the house and many two boidly affirm—II
to be abolished, that you believe, that
it were indisputably crident that our slaves,
the control of the want cereptiquoins

slaves; I affirmed, that it was a gross delu- for five years, though sure of better preparsion-that emancipation was almost entirely ing them for the enjoyment of liberty; and at an end-that the planters were growing then that you would prolong their servitude more wedded to slavery—that the condition for years, leaving them liable to many abuses, the School Room, Belknap-street, on Monof the slaves was increasingly miserable— in order to give them this preparation! Now, and enforcing the darkest heathenism.

because the admission is all-important)—

'The plea of our slaveholders, when pressed with the duty of inemediate emancipation, for a little more time in which to prepare their slaves for freedom, is founded in delusion, where it is not in FRAUD: for never was there a period when these slaveholders were crimsoning themselves so fast with the guilt of 'crime against the LIFE OF THE SOUL of man,' as NOW. Never have they been so industrious, as for the last few years, to slout out the light of truth from the minds of their slaves, and to withhold from them all fitness for the responsibilities of freemen: and never, we may add, has the rate of emancipation in this country been soloner than it has been for the lost five years. The truth is, that the great body of our slaveholders do not mean; that the great body of our slaveholders do not mean; that the great body of our slaveholders do not mean; in other words, servitude may be prolonged.

THOMAS DALTON,
ROBERT B. LEWIS,
COFFIN PITTS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THOMAS DALTON,
ROBERT B. LEWIS,
COFFIN PITTS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Subscriber returns his hearty thanks to the Committee on the press, particularly the ladics, for their outtring efforts in extending the subscriber of the Liberator; and is sanguine that each subscriber will feel himself called upon, and in duty bound, to extend its influence by sending us one more more subscriber with the effective means in advance, for one quarter, six months, because the admission is all-important)-

In this, moreover, we are agreed. should first be pure by the people; and inasmuch as the North was aiding and abetting southern oppressors, and trampling into or I, any right to make such a stipulation ed to be open to youths of good character. the dust its own colored population.

You declare, that 'however loudly Southern men may complain of Northern interern apologists for slavery may chime with pleted in my next letter. them, it is nevertheless true, that the North is as properly the theatre on which to begin operations for the destruction of Southern slavery, as that the sober are the subjects, general ridicule and distrust. The Boston Courier of this Seminary. and Windsor, greatly deceive themselves, among whom the work of reforming the drunk- saysen is to be commenced. . . . Very much, there- One word to the American Union. Where

# In this, too, we are agreed.

duce his fellow man to the condition of the brute—to sell the husband from his wife in exchange for a horse—to tear the babe from mark. The editor is a member of the American Umark, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosocontrol and protection of righteous laws, thing tangible, direct, and efficient, if they instead of irresponsible and despotic masters would obtain and keep a firm hold on the turning them loose, without law and without little longer.

We shall be glad to hear from Delta often.

The communication of our friend Mr. H. Foster to Hartford, we shall transmit to the editor of the lion would, with thankful and happy hearts, The editor of the Southern Christian Herald of what may thus be brought together, as man hast compact with the interests of ground. had already arrived.'

anti-slavery cause by assuming, as a funda- cipation. In one breath, you would emanci- that he likes to begin with. mental truth, that slaveholding was in all pate all the slaves instanter, even though it were certain that they would be better preevil continually.' You call it 'a soul-killing now, by continuing in slavery only five years Columbia, upon the one signed by eight hun longer; and in the next, you are for mitiga- dred ladies, in particular, and upon the speech In this we are agreed.

II. My next doctrine was, if slaveholding was sinful, then it ought to be immediately repented of, and abandoned forever. As a part of wisdom and mercy not to release our Governor Davis is elected U. S. Senator \*They had brought up with them a sea Captain part of wisdom and mercy not to release our slaves in favor of hearing should move to-bards the speaker, that if possible it might he ascertained who the rioters were. An overwhelming majority at once rushed in the hads of those who waited upon him out of the hall. Report says he has since been under the form the postulate.

\*They had brought up with them a sea Captain for a 'bully'—he was one of the four ruffians who reached the speaker, that if possible it might in the hads of those who waited upon him out of the hall. Report says he has since been under the care of the physician.

\*They had brought up with them a sea Captain for a 'bully'—he was one of the four ruffians who reached the speaker, that if possible it might in the hads of those who waited upon him out of the hall. Report says he has since been under the care of the physician.

\*They had brought up with them a sea Captain for a 'bully'—he was one of the four ruffians who reached the restriction of the halds of those who waited upon him out of the hall. Report says he has since been under the care of the physician.

\*They had brought up with them a sea Captain for a 'bully'—he was one of the four ruffians who reached the restriction, I could make no other deduction from the possible it might in the halds of those who waited upon him out of the hall. Report says he has since been under the relation of master and slave to employ the care of the physician.

\*They had brought up with them a sea Captain for a 'bully'—he was one of the four ruffians who leaves that belong to the relation of master and slave to employ the care of the physician.

\*They had brought up with them as captain a part of wisdom and mercy not to release our slaves the their servitude,' but to years from the 4th of March next.

\*They had brought up with them as captain a part of wisdom and mercy not to release our slaves that belong to the relation of master and slave to employ the captain a part of the abuses that belong to the leave "

telligent advocate of immediate emancipa-You affirm, (and I quote your words afresh, tion, and I will speak in behalf of those who are at least as intelligent; and I say, that I that the great body of our slaveholders do not mean to have slavery disturbed in their day—either to disturb it. Their occasional wishes for the termination of slavery at some indefinite foutre period, have gone far to keep their dark and feeble consciences at ease; whilst the oppression of these wishes has gone (alas! how for!) to silence the remonstrances of others against their triples. The truth is, that the great body of our slavery does not near the from things—to men, in advance, for one quarter, six months, or one year. It is in the power of each subscriber to comply with this request, because no one who is a friend will refuse the paper, and describe the cause, when he can be accomply to silence the remonstrances of others against their triples. course be an end to their servitude. Prop-IV. I maintained that the spirit of eman-cipation must begin at the North, inasmuch as slavery could be overthrown only by the as slaves were held and the slave-trade was tinguishing the evil at once: yet, with martolerated by the nation, in the District of vellous inconsistency, you still seem willing with tyrants?

I am compelled, for want of room, to cut short the parallel I have endeavored to run ference on this subject, and however North- between our doctrines. It shall be com-

#### Yours respectfully. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

fore, are they in error, who would dissuade is the field of your operations? What are us from making anti-slavery efforts at the the 'suitable ways' which the second article added hereafter, as the extent of patronage North, and would have us go to the South, in your constitution proposes to convince and the dema and require. slavery is wrong'? We ask these questions, because we are not without fears, that the

exchange for a horse—to tear the babe from mark. The contor is a memoer of the American United of phy, Ecclesiastical History, Political Econophy, Political Econophy, Ecclesiastical History, Political Econophy, Pol

-not (as I have been falsely accused) in public feeling. We are willing to wait a

caprice and tyranny, and to place them in he has at last found out) what is slavery? And if subjection to the laws-a subjection as much it is so wicked that he cannot think of any argument a list of books to be used in this Seminary, safer in all respects than the other, as it is more rational. Were the claim of man to property in man this day expunged, the in-

um had broken loose and turned out its imps, they could not have acted a part more in peared in that paper.

Emancipator, as it is in reply to a piece which aphad already arrived.'

Emancipator, as it is in reply to a piece which aphad already arrived.'

Incomplete that immediate emancipation had already arrived.'

may best comport with the interests of good that the system of slavery is right; but he learning, and a judicious economy. Those In this, we are fully agreed.

But, sir, with that singular confusion of We are quite tired of waiting for him. We But, sir, with that singular confusion of feel intense curiosity to know how the Edimind which pervades your essays, and which tor of a 'Christian Herald' will look, deparents and guardians at the lowest priweakens if it does not paralyze every sound fending that doctrine. We would wait no ces, as they shall from time to time have had asserted and vindicated all the princi- principle which you have advanced, you pro- longer, but begin to answer him before hand, need of them. It is generally underthe crowd, they made a mighty effort to ples, doctrines and measures, that I had ever ceed to the use of indefinite, incoherent and if we could think of any argument on his stood at what stage of education a pupil is raise their notes of victory above their formers statement I shall prove.

This statement I shall prove.

This statement I shall prove. I. I began my public advocacy of the by converting immediate into gradual eman- because he cannot yet find any argument

The North American makes a very vapared for the boon of freedom than they are for the abolition of slavery in the District of tion, not abolition-for gradual, not instant of Mr. Dickson of Ontario, on the subject of b enfranchisement. Now you would have the the petitions. It denominates emancipation will be considered the beginning of the Aca-

### COLORED CITIZENS, AWAKE!

You are requested, one and all, to meetat' day evening next, at 7 o'clock; to prevent one of the most destructive measures to your

interest ever got up by your enemies. Punctual attendance is requested, JOHN T. HILTON, THOMAS DALTON.

This plan has been commenced by some crty in slaves-the transformation by law of of our subscribers. Perseverence will inhuman beings into brutes-this is the soul, sure its completion. The permanent sup-Mest respectfully yours,

DAVID RUGGLES. Office 67, Lespenard Street. New-York, Feb. 5, 1835.

## NOYES ACADEMY.

without distinction of color, would now in-form the Public, that they have engaged as Instructer, Mr. WILLIAM SCALES, of the Theological Institution at Andover, a gentleman whom they believe to be well qualified by his literary and scientific attainments, moral and religious character, and liberal and just views in regard to the colored portion of our countrymen, to carry out the de-The new American Union seems to excite sign of the founders, patrons and supervisors

The instruction for the present will consist of English and Classical, leaving the French and other modern languages to be and the demands of the public may justify

In English. The general course of studies will be as follows:-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Alge-

accountable beings, for whom Christ died; by the Executive Committee. We had considerable confidence in the beginning, and we hope to have more in the progress of the movements of this Association. The Executive Committee must come out with sometime wages; and in placing them under the shall qualify young men to commence the study of the learned professions. Connected with this department, and subsidiary to all the studies pursued in it, will be Ancient Geography, Grecian, Roman, Egyptian and Jewish Antiquities, Heathen Mythology and employment.

You say, 'it is not intended, as the alarm goes, to turn them from their subjection to individual turn them from their subjection to individual Mr. Tracy tell us (for we are bound to suppose that the particular process and tyrappy, and to place them in the heart last found only what is slavery? And if

It is not deemed proper at this time to give bring such books as they have, and that such sary, the subject will be considered hereafter; at present no restrictions are established except as to moral character, which must be good in order to enter or remain at this Institution.

There will be two Vacations in a year, viz. From the FIRST DAY of May FIVE weeks. From the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY of Novemer until the FIRST DAY of January, which

demical Year.

Tuition. \$12 per year, and in like preportion for less time, payable semi-annually.

There was a little boy who was blind. There was an Asylum for blind children in Boston, but the Directors retused to admit him because he was colored!

Mother, dear mother, do let me go! You promised last week that I should, you know, When you told me how happy the bland boys are, How they sport and play, and are tree from care, How they learn with men tinger ends to read, And go every where with no one to lead, And sing like a bird from its light cage need-Mother, do let me go!

They pity the blind boy, they weep for his woe-I would, my son, but the men say, No! And love to give (if his skin is white,) To his darkened mind, truth's holy light. But how can they see through your sooty skin, To be perfectly sure there's a soul within? And to teach a brute-wity, 'twould be a sin-So the kind hearted men say, No!

But mother, I know I've got a soul! It burns in my breast like a living coal-It restlessly struggles, and pants to leap out From its prison so dreary to wander about : Let me go to the men, for although they can't see My soul through my skin, yet they can set it free! Oh, when I can read, how delightful 'twill be-But how gloomy 'tis now!

My sou, it would do you no good to gobegged them with tears-but they answered, 'No; For how can the children whose skins are white, In their studies and sports with a black boy unite? They would hate him so much that they could not

stay; It would break up their work and spoil their play, And their parents would come and take them away. So 'twill do no good to go.

But how will they know I am not white? Can they learn (as they do to read and write,) By their finger ends ? And, mother, did they . Who gave them their houses and money e'er say, That a black outside was good reason why A blind boy's mind in darkness should lie ? Did they do what they ought for the soul that can't

Or thought they alone of the skin?

I would tell you, my child, had I ever been taught; The same questions I asked, but they answered them

They told me-and scornfully bade me go back-They'd have nothing to do with a boy that was But though life's richest blessings you ne'er can

enjoy, And still must remain a blind negro boy, Be contented, my son, for 'tis certainly true, That MANY WITH EYES ARE FAR BLINDER THAN

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] THE AGED SLAVE.

A preacher travelling through the Southern States A preacner traveling through the Southern States, was rowed across a ferry by a pious old negro, who had labored hard through early manocod and middle age to purchase freedom for himself and his wife, and he mourned that old age, and loss of strength, would compel him to leave all his children in slavery. He laid his hand on his breast and said. 'Master has all my strength, and I have these old bones.'

His head was white and his eyes were dim, And his face was mark'd by woe; The vigor of youth had pass'd from him, And labor had bent him low.

He gave the oars his remnant of strength As the shallop left the shore, And he told his tale of grief at length Ere the stream was ferried o'er. He look'd on one, with his eyes' dim ray,

That he ne'er shall see again, Until the break of an endless day, Far beyond the tyrant's reign. 'Master,' he said, 'you're a child of God,

'His seal is upon your face; Poor negro has felt his chast'ning rod, And gloried too in his grace. 'The sun that rose upon master's morn

Rejoic'd o'er a freeborn babe. But the light that broke when I was born Look'd down on a fetter'd slave.

'I grew apace to my bitter lot, Too soon felt my heavy chain And often I cried. Oh why will not Earth take back her child again ?

'I thought, perhaps, if I bent to toil, That Heaven might let me see A day in which I could tread the soil, And breathe the air of the free.

'I toil'd at morn and I toil'd at eve, And I toil'd in the mid-day sun-I rested not when they gave me leave And said that my work was done.

'I vielded not to the summer's heat, Nor turn'd from the winter's frost, Nor shelter'd myself from storms that beat, Lest a copper should be lost.

'I paid for myself, I have paid for my wife, But our sands are nearly run, And the freedom I've bought at the end of life Would have come with my setting sun.'

He smote his breast, with his eyes on high,-In a voice of subdu'd tones Said, ' Master has all my strength, and I Have nothing but these old bones.

Time adds a weight to each month that rolls; We soon shall rest in our graves; We trust in Christ to receive our souls, But we leave our children slaves.

POETRY FOR THE SEASON. BY THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN. Winter now resumes his reign, And mustering his minions,

On frigorific pinions. The blinding snow comes slanting down, By howling tempests goaded, And seems to cut like pigeon shot

Bids Boreas scour his shuddering realm

From fowling piece exploded. Though cold invincible prevails, Enough to freeze horn'd cattle. Fashiou's fair votaries breast his shock As boxers strip for battle.

Now many a pertinacious cough Contracted by presumption Takes many a brilliant beauty off, By galloping consumption

Dear Miss, would you a husband have, And would not treat the man ill. Envelope your seraphic form,

In good, thick, home-spun flannel

LOVE. BY THOMAS MOORE If there's on earth a cure For the sunk heart, 't is this-day after day To be the blest companion of thy way!-To hear thy angel eloquence—to see Those virtuous eyes forever turn'd on me; And in their light, re-chasten'd sitently, Like the stain'd web that whitens in the sun, Grows pure by being purely shone upon!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEROKEES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1835. In the Senate this morning, Mr. Clay read a memorial from a portion of the Cherokee Indians, praying Congress to grant them territory west of the Mississippi, and the means of emigrating thitner .- In introducing this memorial, Mr. Clay took occasion to give his views upon the relations existing between our own government and the Indian nations within our borders-not only in reference to Indians who were inclined to emigrate to the west, but to those also who wished to remain on their native soil.

Taken together, the whole debate arising from the presentation of the subject to the Senate, and from the resolutions, which Mr. Clay offered at the close of his remarks, was one of surpassing interest; but it should have been heard, and its effects upon the crowded audience convened in the Senate

chamber, seen, to be fully appreciated. Mr. Clay read sundry extracts from the various treaties which have at various periods been concluded between our own Government and the Indian nations within the territorial limits of the United States; showing most clearly that the rights they claim, of peaceable possession of their own terri-tory, their own customs, their own mode of government, their own laws, have been solemnly guaranteed to them by the good faith and honor of the United States, in consideration of benefits which the latter government is now enjoying, without having discharged the conditions upon which those benefits were obtained. He drew a most touching picture of the present situation and condition of the Cherokee nation, whose people had made rapid strides in civilization, and depicted their entire destitution of poor civil rights; situated as they are, in the midst of a State, whose courts of justice were closed against them, where posts of honor, trust, or profit, were denied them, and whose policy toward them had ever been most oppressive and severe. He deemed this a fitting subject for the legislative interference of the general government. He would open the United States' Courts to a people protected by our solemn treatieshe would give them justice, and in their name begged it at the hands of the Legislature. Mr. Clay concluded his remarks, and in the course of which he had himself been more than once moved to tears by excess of emotion from the affecting picture he had so vividly drawn, by offering two resolutions proposing to instruct the Committee on Indian Affairs to propose a bill to meet the wishes of the memorialists, and to supply a mode of redress to the Indians for infractions of existing treaties on the part of

Mr. Cuthburt of Georgia, the new Senator, took the floor to reply to Mr. Clay. His seat is in the back range of desks, but he came forward into the area before the clerk's table, and, in a position I have never seen occupied by any other Senator, in a loud hoarse voice, something between a shout, a scream, and a growl, demanded 'what new part will Roscius next enact?' Without a cause. He was informed that several foxes single reference to the subject matter of Mr. had got into his wheat and rye fields, and Clay's remarks, or to the merits of the question involved in them—nay, laying all discare of that matter, said his lordship. He cussion of that question out of view, as a went home, brought out his hunting steed matter, which the sovereign State of Geor- and his full pack of hounds, and at it they gia would never admit the right of the gov- went, and what with the foxes and the hunernment of the United States to interfere with,-this Boanergian Orator commenced the farmer.-U. S. Gazette. and carried through one of the most absurdly ridiculous pantomimes you ever saw, by way of fastening upon Henry Clay the imputation of having made a speech for effect! soft and ruddy lips which have never utter-Hall,-imagine his voice, like the staccato eye, as it lays on the breast of its fond moth eruptions of a volcano, or a feu de joie of er! Look! it has stretched out its white hand, and dashing like Quixotte's when he fought tiny fingers. Look at an infant! it is innothe windmills, and moreover take into view cence endued with life; the counterpart of that he said not a word on the merits of the holiness. It requires nothing but the pleasquestion before the Senate-and you can ant look of its mother and her warm kiss form some idea of Mr. Clay's new Mentor upon its lily cheek to make it happy. You upon elecution and parliamentary order. may talk to it of sorrow, of misery, of death, Having finished his tirade, the Senator but your words are unmeaning. not help thinking of John Holmes's tragical nothing of the emptiness, the hollow profes-

any portion of the people of the United

White, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate. He bold'y took the ground, that emigration was the only thing to be thought of by the Indians. He was for allowing them territory in that part of the country not belonging o individual states, and for protecting them in their enjoyment of that territory. So he was in favor of the petition of the present porialists - But as to the Resolution of county. Mr. Clay, relative to the resident Indians, he took other ground. He declured it as his opinion that the treaties of which Mr. Clay had read extracts, were no treaties at all, within the meaning of the Constitution, of the United States: that the guaranty given in

of Mason and Lixon's line.' Mr. Benton said he wished 'to bring the voice of Jefferson into the Senate,' on this subject, and read a passage from that writer, which was entirely irrelevant to the matter relief of the audience, as well as of the

Mr. Clay replied,-(not to Mr. Bentonplace to the Senator from Georgia, to whom he simply said, the Senate would judge mere effect and declamation, to the exclu- sage in good time, and accomplished th

view, as being no concern of the National burthen. Legislature. Of course, he had but little to say to that Senator. As to the remarks of Judge White, he would only say, if the and subservient tool of the Holy Alliance, views taken by that Senator were correct, has forbidden to be circulated within his ras he ought not, most certainly, to be unwilling dominion that immortal work of Goldsmiththat the question upon which they arise so pure in its moral, so simple and affecting should be tried and settled in our Courts. A in its narrative—the VICAR OF WAKEFIELD hearing of the question, and a decision by Another plume to that great writer will this the proper tribunals, upon its merits were all interdiction be to his reputation; the extenhe desired, in the name of the memorialists. sion and duration of which, among all minds In his closing remarks, as well as in those already described, Mr. Clay was eloquent, monarch might as well attempt to check as impressive, and deeply affecting. I never to arrest the hurricane with his hand, or put

the heart. The Chamber was full, the House being nearly deserted by its members, who had flocked to hear the debate. A- ton, under date of Jan. 16th, we find a letter to send his children to such schools. We Indian ladies and gentlemen, whom I have scribing a Catholic procession. He says: before mentioned to you as being the object . The procession was very long-probably of much attraction, in the first circles here. a mile. First came a standard, borne by They are Native Cherokees, quite civilized, also an interesting auditor of the debate. spondent of the Portland Alvertiser.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The acting Governor of Michigan has adressed to the Legislative Council of the Territory, the annual Executive Message, in which he recommends a continuance of exertions towards taking their place among the States of the Union. The following extract will show the opinion of the acting Governor, on the subject of imprisonment

'At your last session, I recommended for your consideration the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt; and at that time stated, that I considered the imprisonment of a free citizen in any civil action without derstand the subject better. - Cincinnati crime, and perhaps for unavoidable misfortune, to be a flagrant violation of personal liberty, and at war with the spirit and genius of our republican institutions. My views on the subject remain analtered. I do not hesitate to avow them, confident that I commit them to minds neither poisoned by the streams of ancient sophistry, nor prejudiced by the doctrine that slavery and the bitterness of oppression are elements essential to the extence of the fairer contrast of liberty.

If they can exist without it, may not the people of this country live under a similar exemption? The federal constitution expressly denounces all privileged classes of citizens. Let then the people be equally free from that unmerited degradation, which is not permitted to reach the titled orders of England.

The War .- The nation is now about going to war with France, and for what? The sum of \$5,000,000, due to citizens now interested in commerce to ten times that a- government assigns to each settler, if marmount, so that a war with France to recover the five millions, will jeopard fifty millions. a bounty. But will it secure the five millions? Un- when he arrives, he gets only 1110 acresdoubtedly not. War seldom secures the but if he gets married afterwards, he reobject for which it is declared. But the nation, it is said, is called upon in defence of bride, but from the government, of 3336 its honor, to appeal to arms. If the question acres more! is one of national honor and national est, let the government put into the hands of the commissioners the five millions of dollars, for a pro rata distribution among the claimants, under the violated treaty. As for the nation's going to war with France to benefit the merchants, it is out of the question. Such a proposition reminds us of a story, perhaps familiar to most of our read-

ters, there was nothing left of the grain for

Infancy .- What is more beautiful than an infant? Look at its spotless brow; at its Recollect his position, in the centre of the ed an unholy word-and at its blue laughing -his manner, too, thrashing and is playfully twisting her hair around its

ed smile. If Henry Clay is not dumb after ment, it has never writted beneath the pang this, thought he, the deuse is in it! I could of affliction, and its guileless heart knows sions, and cold heartedness of the world, and fate at the hands of your Mr. Cilley.

Sions, and cold heartedness of the world, and would to God that the cup may be broken ere it be lifted to its lips,

Hymenial-Extraordinary .- In the vicinty of Connersville, Indiana, on Thursday Marts to Miss Lavina M'Cormick, and by the

Cupid is an ecceptric as well as a mischievous and frolicksome rogue. It is said which it was loaded, exploded by application he is blind—but we shall forever doubt it, of fire.—N. Y. Com. Adv. after the striking coincidence he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches. Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers; Misses Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, challenged F. O. J. them to the Indians, it was not in the power Lavina and Tabitha are twin sisters. The Smith to 'mortal combat' on Thursday mornof the National Government to give, without first pair are the older born, the second pair the consent of the individual States affected the younger born. The brothers were born thereby: and of course, he argued, Congress on the 27th day of May, 1812; the sisters has no right to legislate on the subject. His speech was long, and thorough in the advancement and support of doctrines, which, 1834. The brothers resemble each other so on the ground that he had never injured however palatable they may be to southern nearly, as also the sisters, that Judge T. Lytle. It is added, that two other Members appetites, can find little acceptation 'north tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell of Congress exchanged cards on the same which was which.

Schr. Evening Edition .- Most of our readers will remember this fine schooner, which was built some three or four years since, exin hand, and then-he sat down again, to the pressly for the Journal of Commerce, and the column, formed of one stone, is 84 feet. employed as a news-boat until foreign news he never throws away his time and breath so \$10,000 by a single establishment. After 46 English feet; one at Isaac's Church at he never throws away his time and oreal so we had withdrawn her from the service, she Petersburg, 56; Cleopatra's Needle, 63; idly—and addressed himself in the first we had withdrawn her from the service, she Petersburg, 56; Cleopatra's Needle, 63; leave to the Scenator from Georgia to whom was chartered by one of our mercantile Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, 68; the Obewas chartered by one of our mercantile houses, and sent Express to the River Plate which of the two had been most studious of in South America. She effected her passion of all relevance to the subject before ject of her expedition. We then sold her, the House,—in the remarks they had severally made.

The Senator from Georgia, had not alludded to the merits of the question under discharge of the facts as she is one of the fastest sailer of the fastest sailer.

Brimstone for Cattle.—Dr. Bartlett: It is probably not known to many of our farmers, that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keep-that her, as she is one of the fastest sailer of th and we now learn that she is on the coast of cussion, but had purposely laid them out of that ever left this port. She is only 80 tons not only filthy in their appearance, but an in-

The King of Bavaria, the petty autocrat

HATS OFF!

mong the audience, I observed the party of ter from a correspondent in Montreal, de- to send his children to such schools.

three monks, on one side of which was the very intelligent, and much interested in this likeness of Christ, and on the other that of mportant question. Miss Martineau was the Virgin Mary. These walked at the head also an interesting auditor of the debate. of the procession, in the middle of the street. After a few closing remarks from Mr. Cuth- In the street were the apostles, dressed in heart the resolutions. bert, the resolutions and memorial were black, with a white robe over their shoulders. They will hereafter come up in order The incense bearers frequently bowed to the for discussion, as to their reference. - Corre- bishop, who PERSONATED CHRIST!! The ground was strewed with flowers. Now came the bishop. Before, by two men, was borne a false sun, as emblematical of the rays which encircled the Savior's brow. He fol lowed close behind. Over his head was raised a canopy, much resembling the top of a stage coach, with four long legs, supported by FOUR MEN. Then followed the band, the Catholic lawyers, the citizens, and Irish and French in a huge crowd. . Many were knocked down and otherwise

bruised for not taking off their hats.'

Probably the Protestant citizens of Montreal, have not yet been instructed into the fact, that it is an 'outrage' for them not to low to the bishop! We are likely to un-Journal.

French Navy .- The vessels which composed the fleet in the month of April, 1833, 33 ships of the line, of which 8 three deck

38 frigates, of which 13 of the first class. 19 corvettes, of from 20 to 32 guns. 10 corvettes, of 18 guns.

32 brigs, of 16, 18 and 20 guns. 3 schooners, of 12 guns. 20 steam vessels, 6 guns. There are building, moreover, 24 ships of the line, of which 3 are first rates.

26 frigates. 3 steam vessels.

ter writer states that the tide of emigration ried, a league square, 4446 acres of land as personal income.—N. York Star. If the emigrant be a single man ceives the very pretty dowry, not from the

Destruction of Queen Ann's county (Md.) Almshouse.—The almshouse of this county was discovered on fire on Wednesday morning last, and was completely destroyed, to- sure. gether with a quantity of property. The Centreville Times describes the scene as heart sickening. 'Here and there, in the open field, and the cold intense, with but scanty covering, were the old, the afflicted and the orphan, spread out in all their helplessness and misery, uttering piercing sighs and groans. On some of the beds were the sick and the almost dying, one poor fellow was hardly able to raise his head, and was carried on his bed by four persons; he had been ill with the typhus two weeks—another bed contained a poor woman, in one of the most trying scenes of female life-children of all ages, and with various diseases, were runing to and fro, and the sight of two little barefoot girls, the elder not six years old, who had run away into a woods half a mile off, and when found were almost frozen, brought tears to our eyes.'

Sober vs. Drunk .- On Thursday last, two brigs destined to a foreign port were ready for sea. They lay near together, and one camer was to have taken them both to the much intoxicated, that the captain did not coin.' dare to venture himself and the property in their hands, and she lies at the So much for the good, rum does to sailors .-Journal of Commerce.

An Old Musket .- A musket has been re- to disappear. cently found in Gum Swamp, near Camden, S. C. which was identified as being once the property of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country on his first arrival here, and who continued last, by the Hon. J. M. Treadway, Mr. Isaac in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat same at the same time and place, Mr. Moses of General Gates, being too cumbrous to Marts to Miss Tabitha M'Cormick, all of that carry. The barrel was eaten through the county.

> Duels at Washington .- Letters state that ing last. Mr. Lytle of Ohio was the bearer morning.

Alexander's Monument at St. Petersburg. -The height of this monument to the top of the cross, is 154 feet, and the whole shaft of The height of the other most celebrated pilfor the time being had become too uninter-esting to justify an annual expenditure of in front of the Pantheon at Rome, which are isk at St. Peter's, Rome, 78; the Obelisk at Munich, erected last year, by command of ob- the King, 100 Bavarian feet.

Brimstone for Cattle .- Dr. Bartlett : It is

The town of Randolph in Tennessee was ome time since sued for and recovered by a lady in the State of New-York. It has been granted as a bounty to a negro belonging to this lady or her family for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war. The listened to a more persuasive appeal to the out the light of heaven by his lilliputian matter has been adjusted by the town paying best and deepest feelings and sentiments of edicts.—New-York Star.

Sunday Schools .- It is strange that any

know that idle objections are solemnly adduced against them, and political fears are felt or affected at their extent. Nonsense! Will our country ever suffer because her sons are intelligent? Will she ever have reason to regret that they are pious? These unostentatious schools may be the instruments of her salvation. Give us light, and liberty is safe.

Slavery .- The citizens of the eastern and middle states are petitioning Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. This is right; it ought never to have been tolerated there for a single year. Let Con- were ignorant until some twenty-fo gress purchase every slave in the District, whose master will not otherwise part with whose master will not otherwise part with the statements as imaginary, and is him, and colonize them all. Above all, let them banish every negro driver from the District. Too long have they been tolerated tonished and grieved to learn that they there .- St. Louis Observer.

New-England Telegraph.—The editor of rebuked in such a way as to have no this able and independent religious journal says:

with others, I have come to the determina- gressor to bear a mark that shall can tion—Deo volente—to issue the next volume whole community to at him—The of the Telegraph in the form of a Maga- the man. Here we have been for year ZINE, and to publish it in monthly numbers, of deavoring to screw up the public mind THIRTY-TWO OCTAVO PAGES each. It is in- conviction that the distiller and the tended they shall be stitched, with printed ler is the guilty author of all the covers, and trimmed, so as to prevent the in- duced by his 'dreadful trade,' and ist convenience and waste of cutting, or rather tearing them open; and the form will render men, body and soul. But now, when them convenient to preserve and bind. The conviction begins to be felt that we have volume will then consist of 384 pages, and earnest and mean as we say, it con will come to those who pay in advance, at that we have been playing the only \$1,50 per year.

The Methodists alone in England during tillery, the preacher rebukes him for ce the last eight months, have raised £36,000 riousness, and begs Amos Giles to be as for the purpose of extending christianity and red he did not mean any 'local applic instruction among the negroes of the West or 'personal bearing' in his remarks, Indies. Other sects with the Archbishop of us put down distilleries in the abstract Canterbury at the head, only about £8000. Inducement to Matrimony .- A Texas let- Why have the poor Methodists done so much more than the rich beneficiaries of the esto that country from the United States is tablished church? Does it not evince their sins, and letting the sinner go 'masha very great. Nor can this be a matter of sincere and practical piety? Suppose some justice. surprise when it is added that the Mexican of the fat bishopricks should disgorge for this purpose, a portion of their enormous

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will a day will come when 'public opinion' quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. It will almost produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are a few who do not learn by degrees to practise those crimes which they cease to cen-

The Figure Head.—The Boston Reformer charge. Messrs. Geo. W. Jenks, J. P. Anne, states, that it is now satisfactorily ascertain—J. F. Putnam, were arrested on the same the and have also recognized, in the sum of \$500 to same time and place. ed that the decapitation of the figure head of the frigate Constitution at Charlestown, Mass., was performed by an individual, who for a sum of money agreed to deliver the head on a certain day before two o'clock, or to lose his life in the attempt.

On Tuesday, the Rev. Seed was arrested from plaint of Mr. J. F. Allen, and Pickening bog Esq. as stated in the Boston Transcript on a day to lose his life in the attempt.

Dodge. He acknowledged himself to be the ask

A Startling Fact .- The army of officeholders has usually been estimated at FORTY recognized, in the sum of \$1000, for his appearance.

THOUSAND! but according to Mr. Calhoun's at the March term of the Court of Common THOUSAND! but according to Mr. Calhoun's able Report on Executive Patronage, the at Ipswich.

The Rev. Dudley Phelps, editor, and Mr. F. number of persons receiving emolument or compensation from Government, was in 1833, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND AND NINE!!

A new mode of staining paper, or ornamenting rooms, has just been adopted in Paris. By means of wet or liquefied sawdust, a very beautiful appearance is given to wainscoting, equal it is said, to that caused by the most expensive paper.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says Large quantities of counterfeit \$5 gold pie-Hook. The crew of one brig came on board ces are in circulation. A friend of ours took hale and hearty, and she has now been three two yesterday, neither of which would be days on her voyage with a good wind. The observed from their general appearance. To crew of the other brig came on board so us they have the appearance of real gold

All discussion is the touchstone of truth, and is constantly necessary to prevent indif- . street, has just published the Masso ference, and to shake the overgrown influ-setts Register for 1835, containing the us ence of authority; and by it, whatever falsehood there may be in doctrines will be made Justices, Lawyers, Ministers and Dur

Great Fires in Baltimore .- The Baltimore Atheneum was burnt at noon on Saturday, shire, and the names of the Banks in Co together with the philosophical apparatus of necticut and Rhode Island. Also, acce he Maryland Institute, and the library of plete list of the Post Masters, Militia Offi the Baltimore Lyceum. The extensive chair factory of Jacob Daly was burnt the prececeding night. The Dev of Algiers, who had for some

time lived in retirement at Alexandria, died sudden'y in that city on the 30th October last. His still immense wealth, which it would seem reverts to his kind host, Mehe- GENERAL WARREN, in relation to the met Ali, had suggested some ill-natured surmises, respecting the nature of the malady which terminated so fatally for his ex-High-A slave-ship, with upwards of 500 slaves,

was recently carried into Rio by a British cruiser, who had captured her on the coast

1st Jan. was \$1,265,164, the whole of which. except 100,000, has been created since the was incorporated. The annual taxation is \$9 40 on \$1000. The price of Negroes is said to be unu-

nally high at this time in North Carolina. of twenty, the prices ranged as high as 800 cure Teas and Coffee in their original purity, Horatio Merchant, a Justice of Peace at

Albany, has lately married an Irish girl to a colored man. He was shortly after seized by a mob, who blackened his face, in token of their displeasure.

[For the Liberator.]

ing them free from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to the cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little grain of salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in summer, as salt.—

So. Planter.

early childhood, to the time of her death, and can say, that but few persons of her ge possessed in a greater degree those eminent qualities, that make life glide smoothly on, and render death triumphantly happy. But a few months since, the friends of her death of the decassed were summoned to mourn the death of her much loved brother; but let them not sorrow as those who have no hope—their bereavement is her great gain. If a calumess unsurpassed, a resignation seldom witnessed in a dying hour, be evidences of an eternal blists, then well may those who witnessed her death say she now tests in the arms of her of an eternal bliss, then well may those who witnessed her death say she now rests in the arms of her Redeemer. For her life has been an epitome of that portion of holy writ that says, 'Teach us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts to wisdom '—and now that her remains are laid in the clods of the valley, let her youthful friends lay deeply to heart the bright evidence she left of happiness beyond the tomb. And though the void cannot be filled, it may appear like 'The Rose in the wilderness, left on the stem,

'The Rose in the wilderness, left on the stem,
To tell where the garden had been.'

F.

MORAL.

" Amos Giles' Distillery.'-We do not where Amos Giles' distillery is, but the about it, which we have copied from lem Landmark, to say the least, appe natural, and so far as it represents the tation with which wicked spirits view work of the distillery, and their cage work of the distillery, and their eagen to help and urge on the distiller, is undo edly just. We are sorry that a min having the conduct of a public paper si truckle to a distiller or his adherents, as editor of the Landmark has done in to sequent paper. He says:

'Of the particular local application the article is supposed by many to lar after the paper was issued. We co the statements as imaginary, and as I to any one in Massachusetts. We were be made to have a direct personal be

Has it come to this, that sin can application' or 'personal bearing?' the censor of morals, or the reform After mature deliberation, and advice say, 'Thou art the man,' nor cause while. For if any body attempts to what we have said about Amos Giles' let us not say a word to hurt Ames feelings, or destroy the credit of his lery. This is another form of puni

We only add our fraternal exhortator brother Cheever and his church to joyfully ' their trials, live near the time grace, labor faithfully to save souls, co to rebuke sin and error as plain as the B distillers because they are rich, 'respended,' and 'deacons,'-N. Y. Evangelist.

Mr. Elias Ham was arrested on Monday, charge of assaulting the Rev. Mr. Cheever, as recognized, in the sum of \$500, to appear the Police Court on Monday next, to answer charge. Messrs. Geo. W. Jenks, J. F. Aller

appear at the same time and place.
On Tuesday, the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, the of the article alleged to be libellous, and vi

The Rev. Dudgey reneps, count, and arrival drews, printer, of the Landmark, were absorated and recognized in the sum of \$400 each, to acc at the Police Court, on Monday next, for public and publishing the above article.

Two men (James Saunders and Abraham Boss

were arrested in this town on Monday, and a by the name of Geo. B. Nutter, was a Stonday evening in Lynnfield, charged with le concerned in the riot at the Landmark Office. Saturday night, mentioned in our last. An em nation was held on Tuesday before the Police Co when Bosson was discharged. Nutter was order to recognize in the sum of \$500, and Sauaders \$100. to take their trial at the Court of Common be held at Ipswich, on the 3d Monday in Nutter was committed, not being able to find be Essex Register of the 12th inst.

# REGISTER FOR 1835.

TAMES LORING, No. 132, Washing of the new Legislature, new City Office throughout the State; the Cashiers Banks in Maine, Vermont and New Hamp cers, Colleges; Education, Missionary, Bb Tract, Sabbath School, Medical, Literary Marine, Temperance, Charitable and Ant Slavery Societies; Banks and Insurance Companies; National, Army and Navy I partments; names of Consuls, &c. and much other useful information.

Also, just published-STORIES OF Fifth of March Massacre, and the Battle o Bunker Hill—by a Lady of Boston. Feb. 14. 3tis

CHARLES & SYLVESTER -CANTON HOUSE-

No. 39, South 8th, 3 doors below Chesnul-S. —PHILADELPHIA—

Mayor of Boston, that the city debt on the let Jan. was \$1,265,164, the whole of which, except 100,000 to 100, opened this Store, for the retail sale of Tes, Coffee, and Refined Sugar, comprising gub-powder, Hyson, and Black Teas, Mocia, Java, and West India Coffee, &c. C. & S. have been induced to adopt the London system of confining their business to the sait free from that peculiar flavor which they to quire, when sold in conjunction with general

Groceries.

Charles & Sylvester solicit the patronage of the families of Philadelphia, to whom they respectfully submit the following, as their list of cash prices.

GREEN TEAS.—Superior Gunpowder, \$1 per lb.—Extra Imperial, \$1-Imperial, (very good) 75 cts.—Young Hyson, extra superfine) \$1-Superior Young Hyson, is cts.—Young Hyson, very good quality, 50cts.

BLACK TEAS.—Superior Orange Per-

co, \$1-Pecco, (very fine) 80 cts.-Super Souchong & Pouchong of the finest qualitie from 62 to 75 cts.—Fine rough flavored de COFFEE.—Old St. Domingo, 121-2ct

per lb.—Laguayra 14 1-2—Strong scenter old Rio, 15—Fine Java, (very old) 16—Ver Superior Old Mocha, 183-4 cts. Double and Single refined Sugar-Che olate—Prepared Cocoa—and Rossted Co fee, of superior qualities, which will be di

Please to observe, Canton Hop expense. No. 39, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia January, 1835.

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